LIBRARY

The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

Vol. XXIV., No. 12. Whole No. 622. | NEW YORK, MARCH 22, 1902. | Price per Copy, 10c.

Contents

Denny College Library 1902

TOPICS OF THE DAY:

American Feeling over the Boer Victory 381
De la Rey and Metheun in Quip and Cartoon 383
Britain Losing her Colonial Trade . . 383
The Census Bureau Trouble 384
Estimates of Mr. Altgeld 384
The Procession through the Cabinet . . 385
Philippine Views of Army Reduction . 386
Ill Fortune for Thirteen Anti-Trust Laws 387
Topics in Brief 387

LETTERS AND ART:

The American Author Abroad 388
Portraits: Editors of Current Periodicals —I 388
Is Poetry Losing its Popularity? . . 388
The Victoria Memorial 389
The Power of the Periodical 390
Solitude and Genius 391
Sudermann's Latest Play 392
The Book Barometer 392

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

Some Early Predictions Regarding Photography 393
Electric Cotton-Mills 393
Poisonous Effects of Wood Alcohol . . 394
Sanitary Money 394
Antidotes to the Poisons of Disease . . 394
An Ice-Boat Flying-Machine 395
Origin and Progress of Science . . . 395
Value of Rest 395
A Multiple Gramophone 396
Hibernation among Russian Peasants . 396
A New Alloy for Metallic Mirrors . . 396
Science Brevities 396

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

Is Self-Sacrifice or Self-Development the Ideal of Religion 397
A Roman Catholic Plan to Achieve Anglo-Saxon Unity 397
A Challenge to the Higher Critics . . . 398
The Student Volunteer Convention in Toronto 398
A Protest against the "Christening" of Yachts 399
Is it Sensible to Fast? 399
A German View of American Church Life 400
Religious Notes 400

FOREIGN TOPICS:

England and Germany on Prince Henry's Visit 401
The Release of Miss Stone 401
The Latest Spanish Uproar 402
Victor Hugo and France 402
The Feud in the English Liberal Party . 403
The Cabinet Crisis in Italy 403
Venezuela and the French 404
Points of View 404

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY:

Rough Tales of the Rough West . . . 405
A Light Draft of Stockton 405
The Old and the New in Woman . . . 405
The Life of an Empire-Builder 405
An Examination of the Foundation of Ethics 406
A New Book by Benjamin Kidd . . . 406

MISCELLANEOUS:

Books Received 408
Current Poetry 408
Personals 409
More or Less Pungent 410
Coming Events 411
Current Events 412
Chess 413

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, 30 LAFAYETTE PLACE, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Bible as Literature.

The Temple Bible

in 26 volumes 4 x 5 inches — The Old Testament in 17 vols. The New Testament in 7 vols.

An Introductory Volume on the Study of the Bible by the Bishop of Ripon; and an experimental volume of the Apocrypha.

EACH book edited with an elucidative and critical introduction and notes by a scholar who has made it his special study. Each book with rubicated title-page, and a photogravure frontispiece by a famous English artist of a painting by one of the old masters.

NOW READY—**Genesis**; **Exodus**; **St. Matthew** and **St. Mark**; **Leviticus**; the **Johannine books**; **Ezra**; **Nehemiah** and **Esther**; **Isaiah** and **Hebrews**.

Per Vol. { **Cloth, 40 cents net.** **Limp leather, 60 cents net.**

Remaining volumes will be issued monthly or more frequently

A specimen copy sent, on receipt of price and mention of this magazine. : : : : : : Descriptive circular sent on application

Publishers—J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY—Philadelphia

Lost Time is Lost Life.

Did it ever occur to you that Time is what Life is made of; that every minute lost by illness is part of your life's time wasted, which can never be recovered?

Our 25 years of practical experience have taught us that Nervousness, Loss of Appetite, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia and a score of other ills can be cured by EXERCISE.

THE MUEGGE SYSTEM OF EXERCISE

Is the result of the practical experience of over a Quarter of a Century in Our Own Institute. It guarantees you a Strong Body, Cheerful Mind, Restful Sleep and a Good Appetite.

No apparatus is needed for our exercises. They are illustrated, easily understood and are taken at home during the day or evening for 10 or 15 minutes.

Send for booklet illustrating our Institute, giving references and telling of the work we have been doing for a generation. It is interesting reading for any one who values health.

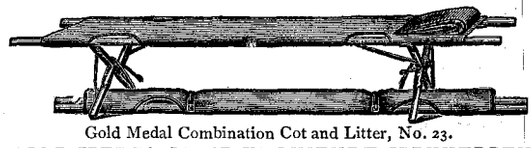
MUEGGE INSTITUTE
GRAND AVE. & HICKORY ST.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Christian Cleanliness

Why do you permit a custom at the communion table which you would not tolerate in your own home? Would you like to know where Individual Communion Cups are used? *Send for our free book—it tells all about it. A trial outfit sent free.*

SANITARY COMMUNION OUTFIT COMPANY, Box L Rochester, N. Y.

NEW IDEAS EVERY YEAR



Gold Medal Combination Cot and Litter, No. 23.

The cut opposite represents one. It is guaranteed to be an excellent Cot and the best Litter made. We manufacture Folding Camp Beds, Cots, Chairs and Stools in great variety, Tables, Portable Folding Bath Tubs, etc. These good are in use in the United States Army. Send for interesting free catalogue. Our goods sold through dealers.

GOLD MEDAL CAMP FURNITURE MANUFACTURING CO., Racine, Wis., U. S. A.

EARN MORE

by doing better work For ten years we have trained ambitious men and women—over 300,000 of them—to become specialists and earn large salaries. **I. C. S. Text Books** make it easy for busy people to **LEARN BY MAIL.** Courses in **Mechanical; Steam; Electrical; Civil Engineering; Mechanical Drawing; Architecture; Chemistry; Bookkeeping; Stenography; German; Spanish; French; etc.**

Write for circular, mentioning study that interests you.

International Correspondence Schools Box 1202, Scranton, Pa.

The Montana Co-Operative Ranch Co.

GREAT FALLS, MONT.

OFFERS TO INVESTORS 1000 SHARES OF ITS CAPITAL STOCK, FULL PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE, AT $12.00 PER SHARE

Par Value of Shares, - - $10.00 per Share
Present Book Value, - - - 13.72 per Share
Estimated Value in Five Years, 50.00 per Share
Annual Dividend Paid Jan. 6, 1902, 10 per cent.

Shareholders actually received last year 53 cents for their share of the wool from each sheep and 45 lambs from each 100 ewes.

This is an investment that has proved itself a safe, practical and splendid paying one. For further particulars write to

MONTANA CO-OPERATIVE RANCH CO.
GREAT FALLS, MONT.

or Chas. D. Whitall, 65 Nassau St., New York, N. Y. { Eastern Agents
Fred R. Butters, 97 Cedar St., West Somerville, Mass. }

"The Cosmopolitan City of America."

SAN FRANCISCO

Every American who has not yet seen San Francisco should see it for the geography, the history, and the romance it teaches.

No other city of America has so great a number of so great a variety of population as San Francisco.

It is most easily reached by the

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

and their connections.

San Francisco has within its limits a Chinese city of the greatest interest to travelers, and near its borders are large numbers of Portuguese, Spaniards and Italians.

It also has colonies from Mexico, from the Hawaiian Islands, from the Philippines, as well as from Japan and other oriental countries.

WHY NOT HAVE SOME ONE IN NEW YORK TO Attend to Your Shopping?

We are prepared to act as your agent. Correspondence solicited.

Gomm Novelty and M'f'g Co. Room 18A. 885 Broadway, N. Y. City.

SEE THAT CLIP?

The Niagara Clip holds securely from the thinnest sheet of paper up to ¼ inch in thickness, and can be used over and over again. Better than pins for filing letters, records, cards, etc. Avoid unsightly pin-holes in attaching second letters, business cards, checks, drafts, invoices, etc. Put up in boxes of 100 especially for desk convenience. Sample box 15cts. postpaid.

FAC SIMILE.

Agents Wanted

NIAGARA CLIP CO., 123 Liberty St., N. Y. City

THE

New England Sanitarium

SOUTH LANCASTER, MASS.

The Eastern Branch of the world-renowned

Battle Creek (Mich.) Sanitarium,

is a place where invalids are carefully trained into health by the aid of systematic regimen, scientific hydrotherapy, massage, electricity, prescribed dietary, and other rational means.

Special facilities for diagnosis and treatment of stomach disorders. All of the Battle Creek Sanitarium Health Foods are included in its menus. Every want of the invalid is anticipated in the equipment of this carefully appointed institution.

For Descriptive Catalogue address as above, or

C. C. NICOLA. M.D., Supt.

Your Fortune Told Free

BY THE ZODIAC. Astrology reveals your life. We desire you to see a free sample copy of our great Psychic and Occult Magazine of Mysteries, which is creating much interest all over the world. We will send you free a Horoscope Reading of your life, a Book on Astrology, and a sample copy of our great Occult Magazine, if you will send the date of your birth and stamp for return postage. Our readings make people happy, hopeful and successful. A great free offer. Address

MAGAZINE OF MYSTERIES, 22 North William St., New York City.

WANTED.—Active, educated men of business ability in every city. High grade teachers or professional men preferred. Weekly salary or guarantee paid. Give age, occupation and references. Dodd, Mead & Company, New York.

LEARN PROOFREADING.

If you possess a fair education, why not utilize it at a genteel and uncrowded profession paying $15 to $35 weekly? Situations always obtainable. We are the original instructors by mail.

HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Philadelphia

DIGESTS WANTED

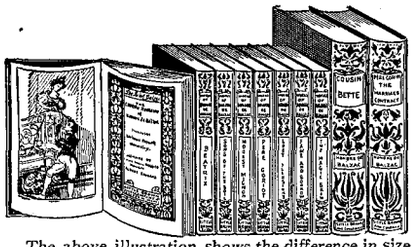
For copies of THE LITERARY DIGEST, whole numbers 81 to 86, 101 to 106, 343, 415, 419, 444, 447, 453, 456, 464 and 495 forwarded to us at once, we will pay 15c. per copy.

Publishers, The Literary Digest, 30 Lafayette Pl., New York City

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Pocket Balzac



The above illustration shows the difference in size between our **new pocket edition** of the **Comedie Humaine** of **Honore de Balzac** and the library edition.

THE POCKET EDITION comprises the well-known exact and literal translations of **Katharine Prescott Wormeley,** the result of 15 years of study.

This handsome and convenient edition of the great French novelist's best writings is printed in large, clear type, on thin but opaque paper, illustrated with photo-gravure frontispieces from original pictures by noted French artists, and superbly bound in cloth or limp leather.

IN THIRTY VOLUMES

Price, in cloth, $1 per vol. In limp leather, $1.25 per vol.

ANY VOLUME SOLD SEPARATELY

Send for descriptive circulars, sample pages and specimen illustration, mentioning LITERARY DIGEST.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO.
Publishers BOSTON, MASS.

MATTHEW ARNOLD'S
COMPLETE
Essays in Criticism
Choice new edition Half Morocco Binding **$1.50** Post paid
(Never before published less than $3.00 in cloth)

Send for circular of our "Library of Great Essayists."

THE PERKINS BOOK CO., Publishers
296 Broadway, New York.

It would cost you more than all the above $4 added together to learn telegraphy the old way. The **OMNIGRAPH** teaches you perfectly in the shortest time at a total cost of $4. **TRANSMITTER,** Key and Sounder, Complete. An Expert Operator with you all the time. Circular Free. THE OMNIGRAPH MFG. CO., Dept. W 39 Cortlandt St., New York.

Big Money Made or saved. Print your own cards, &c., with a $5 Press. Larger size for circulars, books, newspapers, $18. Type setting easy, printed rules. Send stamp for samples, catalogue of presses, type, paper, &c., to factory.

The Press Co., Meriden, Conn.

TOURS

EUROPEAN VACATIONS and TRAVELING CHAUTAUQUA.

1. High-class, low rate summer tour. *Art and History lectures en route.* The Bayreuth Wagner Festival. Private, limited party, personally conducted by the Rev. S. W. Naylor, Madison, N. J.
2. Young women's special party. Address Mrs. S. W. Naylor.
3. Accommodation tours under competent managers. 60 days and more. Address Rev. S. W. NAYLOR, as above. **$250. and up.**

EUROPE and ORIENT
21st year. Limited Parties. Unexcelled arrangements. Terms reasonable. Organized and conducted by
DR. & MRS. H. S. PAINE, Glens Falls, N. Y

"OUTER CIRCLE" TOURS
to **Midnight Sun, Russia, Greece** and **Spain,** for those who have visited Central Europe. Small parties led by a Cornell graduate.
Particulars gladly sent.
BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL, ITHACA, N. Y.

BEST EUROPEAN TOUR THIS SEASON
England, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Switzerland, Rhine, France, 85 days. Cheaper than any tour of same extent and quality. Write for details before accepting any other.
Mr. and Mrs. Angelo De Prosse, 39 E. 27th St., New York

EUROPE—**Norway, Holy Land and Egypt.** 7th year. Few vacancies in select and small party organized and personally conducted by Prof. C. THURWANGER, 45 Pierce Bldg., Boston.

HALF PRICE To Digest Readers On Remaining Sets

A Rare Opportunity Open for a few who are interested in Religion, History or Art

While they last Sent on Approval to Digest Readers

16 Years' Effort by the Best

10 YEARS SPENT IN THE HOLY LAND BY THE GREAT ARTIST SEEKING THE TRUTH.

4 YEARS' LABOR BY 100 OF FRANCE'S MOST SKILLED WORKMEN REPRODUCING THE PAINTINGS.

2 YEARS OF PRINTING AND BINDING, EVERY DETAIL UNDER THE ARTIST'S SUPERVISION.

All Combining To Make

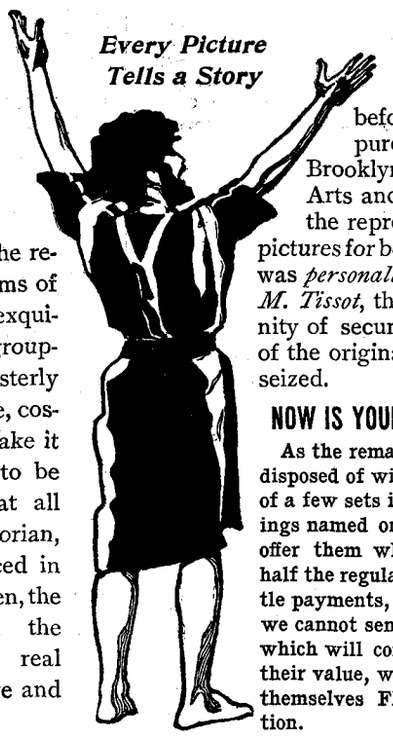
THE MASTER WORK OF MASTER MINDS

TISSOT'S LIFE OF CHRIST

Is the most beautiful, instructive, and valuable publishing achievement the world has seen; it is a revelation in art, an education in history, an inspiration in religion

The Only Work of its Kind in Existence

The 500 beautiful illustrations, 138 in colors, depicting every incident in the life of our Saviour, help you to realize, as never before, the religious and social customs of 1900 years ago. The exquisite blending of colors, grouping of figures, and masterly portrayal of architecture, costume, and landscape make it a veritable art gallery, to be viewed and studied at all times by the artist, historian, or Bible student. Placed in the hands of the children, the famous characters in the Gospel Story become real persons to know and love and talk about.



Every Picture Tells a Story

Over 500,000 Viewed the Paintings

before they were purchased by the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. As the reproduction of the pictures for book publication was *personally supervised by M. Tissot,* the rare opportunity of securing facsimilies of the originals was quickly seized.

NOW IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY

As the remaining stock is all disposed of with the exception of a few sets in the three bindings named on the coupon, we offer them while they last at half the regular price and in little payments, if preferred. As we cannot send printed matter which will convey any idea of their value, we send the books themselves FREE for inspection.

The Cost of Production was over $400,000
Over 500 Masterpieces of Sacred Art are included
The Pictures are Printed in 12 to 18 Exquisite Colors
$60,000 was paid for the Paintings alone by the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences

FOUR SUMPTUOUS VOLUMES EACH 10 x 13 INCHES

OUR REMAINDER OFFER

Sets One-Half Price
Sent on Approval
Transportation Paid
Small Payments
Take back if not desired

SIGN THE COUPON TO-DAY!

FREE ON APPROVAL TISSOT COUPON
D. A. McKINLAY, Treasurer,
United Charities Building, New York.

Please send me, **on approval, at your expense,** a complete set of **TISSOT'S LIFE OF CHRIST.** Four volumes in _____ binding. If satisfactory, I agree to send you $1.00 with my acceptance and further pay each month **the special price noted below:**

If bound in English Ribbed Cloth, $1.50 per month for 12 months.
If bound in Three-quarter Morocco, $2.00 per month for 12 months.
If bound in full Persian Morocco, $2.50 per month for 12 months.

If unsatisfactory, I will return same promptly, **at your expense.** Title in books to be yours until paid for.

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

L. D. 3-22 '02 **Please indicate binding desired.**

D. A. McKINLAY UNITED CHARITIES BUILDING **NEW YORK CITY**

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

How Shall We Improve Social Conditions?

Never before was there greater interest in all important social problems. All the light of expert research is now needed. Here are some useful books for students of Sociology, Political Economy, Coinage, Economics, Trusts, Regulation of the Saloon, etc.

Every Social Worker Must Have This

"The Encyclopedia of Social Reforms" is an indispensable work for every person interested in sociological or economic subjects. Its title is somewhat misleading. It treats not only every phase of sociology, but also every other related subject such as Political Economy, Capital, Industry, Education, etc. Leading authorities in all the various schools of social thought have presented their various claims, so that the reader is left to judge for himself. So eminent an authority as Benjamin Kidd says he is "struck with its excellence and completeness." 8vo, 1,447 pp. Cloth, $7.50; Sheep, $9.50; Half Morocco, $12; Morocco, $14.

Plain Talks On The Duties of Citizenship

Practical and vigorous talks on Civil Service, The Christian Voter, Immigration, Liquor Traffic, Social Evil, The American Sunday, Gambling, etc., are included in Dr. Carlos Martyn's book "Christian Citizenship" of which The Northern Christian Advocate says: "It is surprisingly comprehensive and delightfully original." 75 cts.

A Pocket Encyclopedia on Money

One of the most convenient little books for the sociological student is "The Handbook of Currency and Wealth," compiled by George B. Waldron, and presenting accurate statistics on coinage, wages, population, trusts, strikes, votes, production, etc., etc. Flexible cloth, 50 cts.; leather $1.00. Bradstreets, New York, says it is "one of the most convenient statistical presentations with which we are acquainted."

Practical Facts On Liquor Selling

The Principles of political economy in their various and important applications to the Liquor Traffic are ably treated in "Wealth and Waste" by A. A. Hopkins, Ph.D. Says The Christian Herald: "Dr. Hopkins contributes to the literature of political economy a volume worth the attention of students and thinkers." Cloth, $1.00.

Sociology from Christian Standpoints

Two helpful volumes considering Sociology from the Christian standpoint will be found in "Social Christianity," by Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, M.A. 8vo, cloth, $1.40, and "Practical Christian Sociology" by Wilbur F. Crafts, Ph.D. 12mo, cloth, $1.50. The first contains twenty sermons; the second embraces lectures delivered before Princeton Theological Seminary.

All the above books postpaid. Published by

Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York.

THE GREATEST COMMENTARY

For Laymen Students Clergy

"Taking it as a whole, and as adapted to every class of readers, this Commentary combines more excellence than any other work of the kind which was ever written in any language."
—ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER, D.D.

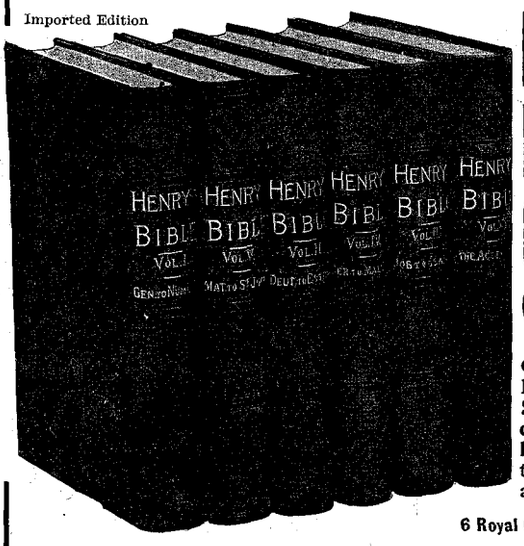
Matthew Henry's commentary has been a standard work for religious workers of all denominations throughout the world during two centuries. Many other commentaries have been given to the world since this one was first edited, but Matthew Henry's has never been superseded. That it combines more points of advantage than any other work of the kind in any language is the opinion of judicious theologians everywhere.

One-Third Less Regular Price

Only $2 down $2 a month

We are able to offer a rare opportunity to procure this famous and widely useful commentary and reference work. We will supply it to LITERARY DIGEST readers at **one-third less than the regular cash price** (which is $18) and on **very easy terms.** You will have to pay only $12 in all and you will have **nearly half a year** in which to pay it, but you will have use of the complete set of books while paying for them To those who accept this special offer we will supply this great commentary for $12—$2 down and the balance in monthly instalments of $2. Sign the acceptance form below, or a copy of it, and send it to us with $2.

Imported Edition



Matthew Henry's Commentary

ON THE ENTIRE BIBLE

The work is a People's and Pastor's Commentary and Bible treasure-house. It is invaluable to all **Pastors, Sunday-School Teachers, Superintendents, Class Leaders, Christian Families,** in fact **to all** who wish to give their Bible intelligent reading and accurate interpretation.

6 Royal Octavo Vols., 4,306 Pages, 100 Illustrations

"IT IS INCOMPARABLE"

"There is nothing to be compared with Matthew Henry's Commentary for pungent and practical application and teachings of the text."—**The Sunday School Times.**

"For clear, evangelical, spiritual, and practical Biblical exposition there has been nothing better than this old standard."—**Bishop John H. Vincent.**

"Matthew Henry's Commentaries will prove, in all the ages to come, to be a perfect mine of gold for laymen."—**R. S. MacArthur, D.D.**

"For those who desire a common-sense, pithy, quickening, reverent, uplifting commentary on the Bible, nothing is better than Matthew Henry."—**Geo. Dana Boardmann, D.D.**

"Matthew Henry's Commentary will last for ages because of its thorough evangelism, its loveliness, and its attractiveness."—**Ex-Pres. James McCosh, D.D.**

FEATURES OF UNAPPROACHED VALUE

A Clear and Convenient Arrangement, Remarkable Spirituality and Purity | **Packed with Suggestive Material, Concise, Consistent, Comprehensive**

"Many Bible students and preachers will be *surprised to find* the ample treasure of exposition and instruction in a work which has been held to be the standard Protestant commentary in the English tongue."
—**Bishop F. D. Huntington** (*Episcopal*).

SPECIAL!

We Guarantee You Satisfaction
We Give You Six Months to Pay For It
We Prepay All Carriage Charges

To LITERARY DIGEST Readers who sign and return the coupon opposite, we will supply the complete Matthew Henry Commentary on the entire Bible (6 volumes bound in fine English cloth—regular price $18.00) for $12.00—$2.00 with order, the balance in $2.00 monthly instalments. If after 3 days' examination you are dissatisfied with your bargain, return the books to us at our expense and we will refund the money you have paid. We pay carriage.

SPECIAL ACCEPTANCE ORDER COUPON.

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., New York.

I accept your offer of "Matthew Henry's Commentary" to LITERARY DIGEST Readers, and enclose herewith $2.00. I agree to pay $2.00 per month hereafter until the balance of $10.00 is paid in full. You are to send me the complete work on receipt of the enclosed $2.00. It is further understood that you guarantee satisfaction—that if for any reason I am not satisfied with the work, I can return it within 3 days and you will return the money I paid you. You are to prepay freight.

Name.....

Nearest R.R. Station is at .....*P.-O.*.....

Date.. ..... *State* ....

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 30 Lafayette Place, NEW YORK.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

MAKERS OF HAPPY HOMES

Practical guides whose counsels light the way toward the highest ideals of Womanhood, Marriage and Successful Homemaking.

★ ★ ★

The Integrity of the Marriage Bond

"Almost like a voice from heaven," is the way a critic characterizes "The Ethics of Marriage," by H. S. Pomeroy, M.D. It deals with all vital questions of married life. It is an earnest help toward the integrity, purity, and happiness of married life. **12mo, cloth, $1.00**

★ ★ ★

Motherly Wisdom For Every Daughter

"Every sensible mother will wish to place this book in her daughter's hands," is the way *The School Journal* speaks of Mary J. Studley's "What Our Girls Ought to Know." The author's talks include almost every subject of importance to a girl's life. **12mo, cloth, $1.00**

★ ★ ★

The Highest Ideals Of True Motherhood

"At the close of the first chapter I was ready to pronounce it as beautiful in diction as in appearance, and at the close of the second chapter I was smiling through my tears," writes Mrs. Clinton Smith of the W. C. T. U., of "True Motherhood" by James C. Fernald.
12mo, leatherette, 60 cts.

★ ★ ★

Self Help for All Young Women

"Crowded with wise counsels," says Frances Power Cobbe of Frances Willard's "How to Win," a book of heart-to-heart talks to girls by one who knew and loved them so well. **12mo, cloth, $1.00**
Another book dealing with the practical side of a girl's life is Grace H. Dodge's "A Bundle of Letters to Busy Girls."
Cloth, 50 cts.; gift edition, 75 cts.

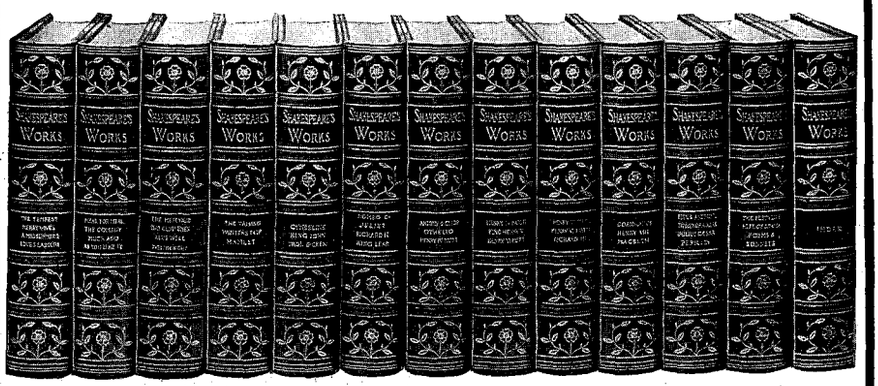
★ ★ ★

Sent Postpaid to any Address on Receipt of Price

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
Publishers . . . . . New York

Shakespeare Club Closing!

To obtain a set of the New International Shakespeare at half-price you must be prompt. Of the sets allotted to the Half-Price Shakespeare Club there is only a small number remaining unsold and it is certain that they will be disposed of in a short time. When they are sold there will be no more sets at our disposal for introductory purposes and **the price will positively be advanced.** The coupon in this advertisement, if cut out and mailed in time, will bring a set to you for examination, express prepaid, and **$1.00 a month will keep it.** No student or lover of Shakespeare should let this opportunity pass.



Sets in 13 Handsome Volumes, 7000 pages. Size of Volumes, 8 x 5½ inches

The New International Edition

This edition of Shakespeare stands based on three centuries of searching criticism. It indicates the high-water mark of Shakespearean scholarship. It contains the famous Cambridge text, which has been for forty years the standard text of Shakespeare. To this text have been added **Prefaces;** copious **Critical Comments** taken from the works of great Shakespearean scholars; full **Glossaries** defining every difficult word; **Explanatory** and **Critical Notes,** which make clear every obscure passage. There are over **200 illustrations,** many of them being full-page **chromatic plates** in colors and **photogravures** on Japan vellum. Included with the set is a complete **Life of Shakespeare** by Dr. Israel Gollancz, with critical estimates of Shakespeare's genius by Walter Bagehot, Leslie Stephen and Thomas Spencer Baynes. Shakespeare's Works are given complete, including the **Sonnets and Poems.** The volumes are elegantly bound in cloth or half-leather, stamped in gold. **A set is a complete Shakespearean library.**

Entire Sets Sent on Approval

We are so confident that this edition will please the most exacting buyer that we are willing to send complete sets for examination. But **prompt action is necessary** if you wish to obtain a set before the advance in price. At the present prices a set of this edition is a rare book bargain. The special prices are **$22.00 for a set in half-leather,** and **$18.00 for a set in cloth**—about one-half the regular subscription prices. You may pay in little payments of $1.00 a month. The Coupon will bring you a set for examination (**express prepaid by us**), and if not satisfactory it may be returned at our expense without costing you a cent.

FREE We will send **free with each set** of this edition a complete Topical Index to Shakespeare's plays (forming one volume) and a Plan of Study for each play, containing study questions. The Index Volume is in every way equal to a Concordance, and no Concordance can be purchased for less than $6.00. The Method of Study for each play is invaluable to students.

Beautiful Specimen Pages Sent on Request.

The University Society
78 Fifth Avenue, New York

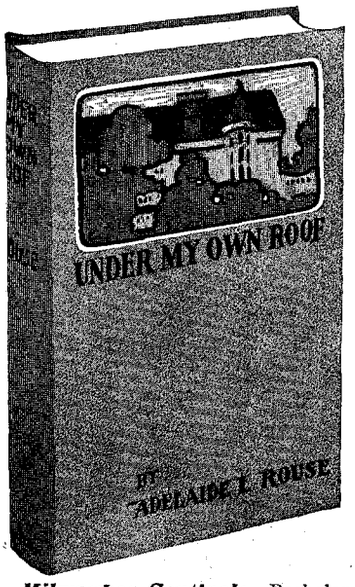
The University Society
78 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Please send me on approval, prepaid, a set of **The New International Shakespeare,** in half-leather, with Index and Method of Study. If satisfactory I agree to pay **$1 within 5 days** and $1 per month thereafter for 21 months; if not satisfactory I agree to return them within 5 days.

Name.....
Street.....
L. D. 3-22 *City*.....

In ordering cloth change 21 months to 17 months.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



A BACHELOR GIRL'S STORY

Boston Daily Advertiser: It might very properly have been termed confessions of a literary woman. And they are very entertaining revelations, written in an intimate conversational style with the grace of a true raconteur and much whimsical humor.

UNDER MY OWN ROOF

By ADELAIDE L. ROUSE

Author of "The Deane Girls," "Westover House," etc.

THIS is a charming story of a newspaper woman who gave up the horror of boarding-house existence in the city and built for herself a cozy rural home. Her experiences in selecting the plans, arranging all the details of the house and tending the garden are so delightfully told that the reader cannot help but share her joys, feel the comfort of sunny window seats, and enjoy the fragrance of the old-fashioned flower garden. An old love is renewed in the new home, and there are many sweet bits of heart interest to entertain the reader. With four half-tone illustrations by Harrie F. Stoner and detail plans of "Red Roof." Ornamental cover. Price $1.20 net. Postage 13 cents.

Buffalo News: The style is bright, and the humor genial and persuasive.

Milwaukee Sentinel: Bachelor girls who go out into the world to earn a living will find it a book of rare interest. While the story will appeal to all classes of readers, it will be something in the nature of a pleasant message of hope to the latter day old maids who have a vocation. The charm of the story lies in the faithful and intimate manner of its telling.

It is the sort of a book that fascinates by its unusual frankness and wholesomeness.

CAPTAIN JINKS, HERO

By ERNEST CROSBY

A Smiting Denunciation of Militarism and the Military Spirit

The Parallel between Savagery and Soldiery Unerringly Drawn

A Satirical Novel on War

A satirical novel upon the military history of the United States since the outbreak of the Spanish War touching every phase of militarism. With keen shafts on the siege of Pekin and the Boer War. With 25 irresistible pictures by Dan Beard.

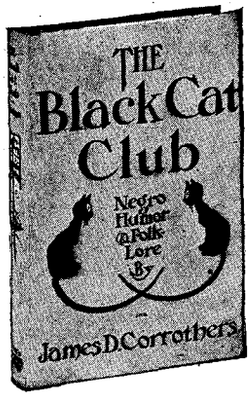
The Savagery of War Mercilessly Exposed

A Biting Burlesque on Cheap Hero Worship

Full of Wit and Sarcasm

12mo, cloth, Ornamental Cover. Price, $1.50, post-paid

The Philadelphia Item, March 8: This is the best bit of satire that has seen the light for years. It is more than clever; it is brilliant. Its sarcasm is like pointed steel, while its humor is of the most rollicking order. In fact, it is hilarious with fun, while its pungency in satire is remarkable for its keenness, and for the incisive way in which every point is driven home.



THE BLACK CAT CLUB

By JAMES D. CORROTHERS

A captivating excursion into darkey society, rich in negro folk lore, with stories of ghosts, hoodoes, "cunjah men," society "shades," possum hunts, water-melon expeditions by moonlight, tales from slavery days, and picturesque dialect and slang, such as to cause a hearty laugh on almost every page.

12mo, cloth. Silhouette illustrations by J. K. Bryans. Price, $1.00 net. Postage 10c.

THE HOUR-GLASS STORIES

A series of entertaining novelettes, illustrated and issued in dainty dress.

I. The Sandals

By REV. Z. GRENELL. A beautiful little idyl of Palestine concerning the Sandals of Christ. Price, 40 cts., net; postage, 5 cts.

The Philadelphia Times: The Sandals is a pretty legend and one entirely worthy of a place in the series of little books so well calculated to occupy an idle hour.

Chicago Inter-Ocean: It is an idyl of sacred story.

II. The Courtship of Sweet Anne Page

By ELLEN V. TALBOT. A brisk, dainty little story incidental to "The Merry Wives of Windsor," full of fun and frolic. Price, 40 cts., net; postage, 5 cts.

Washington Post: The diction has a true Elizabethian flavor, and the humor possesses all the wit of that period.

Philadelphia Times: The tale is told in a way that is quite delightful. It is a dainty little volume.

III. The Transfiguration of Miss Philura

By FLORENCE MORSE KINGSLEY. An entertaining story woven around the "New Thought," which is finding expression in Christian Science, Divine Healing, etc. Price, 40 cts., net; postage, 5 cts.

Philadelphia Daily Evening Telegraph: It is a dainty little story, and quite out of the common. It furnishes an hour's enjoyable reading, and can not fail to move tender feelings as well as to cause smiles.

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Pubs., 30 Lafayette Place, New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Literary Digest

VOL. XXIV., NO. 12 NEW YORK, MARCH 22, 1902. WHOLE NUMBER, 622

Published Weekly by
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,
30 Lafayette Place, New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.
Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, $3.00; four months, on trial, $1.00; single copies, 10 cents. Foreign postage, $1.50 per year.

RECEIPT and credit of payment is shown in about two weeks by the date on the address label, which includes the month named.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.—Instructions concerning renewal, discontinuance, or change of address should be sent **two weeks prior** to the date they are to go into effect. The exact post-office address to which we are directing paper at time of writing **must always be given.**

PRESENTATION COPIES.—Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

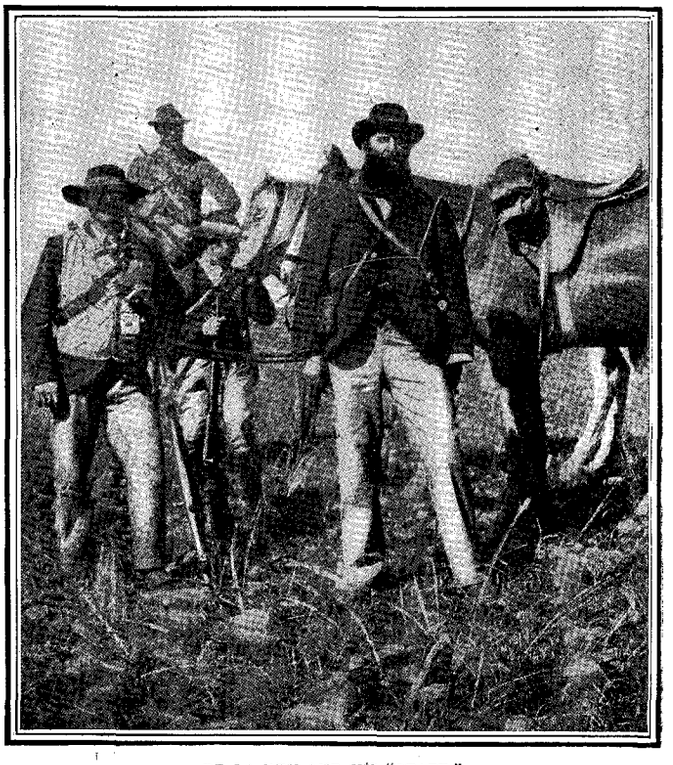
AMERICAN FEELING OVER THE BOER VICTORY.

THERE seems to be a conspicuous absence, in this country, of the "gloom" that is reported to have settled down upon Great Britain at the news of De la Rey's* rout of Methuen's force on March 7. To tell the truth, the overwhelming majority of the American press are jubilant over the affair, and the only papers that deplore it do so on the ground that, as the British must win in the end, anything that prolongs the war is a misfortune to both parties. Less than two weeks before (on February 25) De la Rey had inflicted a loss of 632 men, in killed, wounded, and missing, on another British column that was escorting a train of empty wagons; and in the affair of March 7 the British loss was 318 more, of whom 41 were killed and 77 wounded. The prompt release of General Methuen and the other British prisoners is thought by some papers to indicate that the main object of the attack was the capture of the supplies, and as the Boers are cut off from outside sources of food, ammunition, clothing, etc., the belief is expressed that the British Government is now supporting both armies, the Boers being compelled to get their share by such raids as have been recently reported.

The effect of the Boer victory, as the Detroit *Free Press* and other papers think, will be to encourage the Boers and to increase the determination of the British, and so prolong the struggle. By a curious coincidence, the London *Chronicle* of February 27 printed a letter from Lord Methuen himself, expressing the belief that the war was about over. The Boston *Herald* remarks that Methuen has now probably changed his opinion. Says the New York *Tribune:*

"Either the war is not as near its end as optimistic Englishmen have declared, or there is a particularly big screw loose somewhere in the British army organization. When a British force of twelve hundred men, commanded by a major general, can be attacked by a body of Boers and all but annihilated, the general being captured with a large number of his men and all his baggage, and the rest being put to helpless flight, it is mockery to talk about mere 'sniping' and guerilla warfare. The Boers under De la Rey could not have been stragglers and bush-whackers. They must have been a numerous and well-organized body. So long as such bodies are in the field, there is an outlook for serious work ahead. Either this, we have said, or there is something wrong with the British army management. It may be that both suppositions are true. With all allowance for circumstances, it seems scarcely possible to explain such a catastrophe as that which has befallen Lord Methuen save on the ground of inexcusable blundering, carelessness or incompetency on the part of somebody.

"If this could happen in a region which is described on British maps . . . as 'partially cleared,' one wonders what might not



DE LA REY AND HIS "STAFF."

happen in the 'area of main resistance.' The catastrophe will not, of course, effect the ultimate outcome of the war. It may not greatly affect its progress. But it will certainly give more than one bad quarter of an hour in London, and should cause a pretty systematic heart-searching among those at the front."

Humanity is Staggered.—"The prophecy of President Kruger at the beginning of the war in South Africa has been more than fulfilled. England has been slowly but surely forcing the brave Boers to their knees, but at what a price! Blood and treasure have been poured out till the sands of the Transvaal and of the Orange Free State are red and the coffers of Britain are almost empty. Humanity has been staggered; England has been taxed as never before in her long history of wars, but the Boers are not defeated.

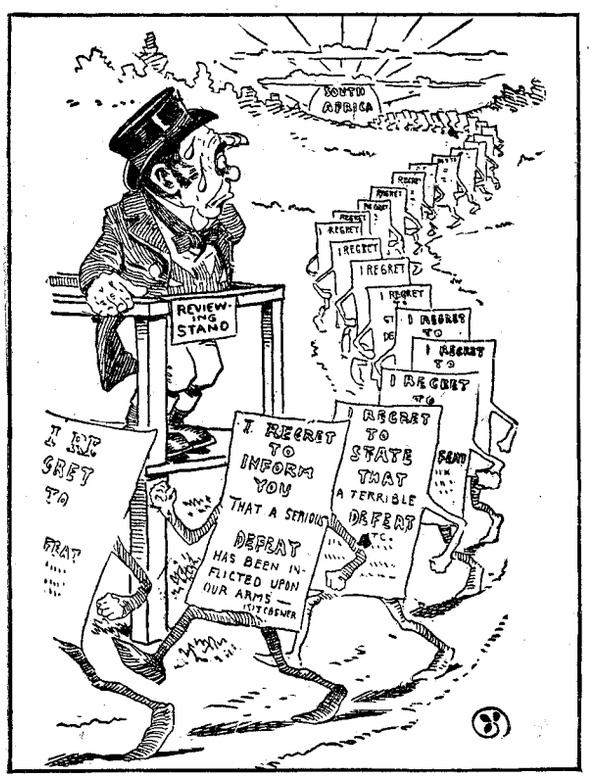
"Not since the struggle in South Africa began has England suffered a defeat more wounding to her pride than that of last Friday when the Boer general, De la Rey, captured Lord Methuen, routed his force of 1,200 men, killing forty-one, wounding seventy-seven, and taking more than 200 prisoners. This reverse to British arms can not be other than grave and humiliating to a degree; it is certain to give the valiant Boers new hope, new courage they do not need. It is likely to add months to the

*The common newspaper spelling of this general's name is Delarey, but Michael Davitt, who knows him personally and has corresponded with him, spells it, in his forthcoming book, De la Rey. His full name is Jacob Hendrick De la Rey, and he is of Huguenot descent. Davitt seems to consider him the best of the Boer leaders

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

struggle, unless England makes some definite move to bring the war to a close by peaceful measures.

"This incident would indicate that the Boers are not quite at the end of their resources. When they are capable of routing so


SOUTH AFRICA
REVIEWING STAND
I REGRET
I REGRET TO INFORM YOU THAT A SERIOUS DEFEAT HAS BEEN INFLICTED UPON OUR ARMS
I REGRET TO STATE THAT A TERRIBLE DEFEAT
I REGRET TO

JOHN BULL: "How long, O Kitchener?"
—*The Columbus Dispatch.*

large a force of British soldiers, of capturing one of England's most noted generals in the field, and of taking so many prisoners and yet avoiding severe punishment themselves, it were idle to say that they are not prepared to give their enemy still further trouble of a most serious and startling character. . . . . .

"It is not possible to view this struggle in South Africa unbiasedly without wishing, nay hoping, that something better than absolute subjection and utter defeat were to be the reward of Boer valor and sacrifice and persistence. The unconquered and perhaps unconquerable burghers have won the admiration of the world. Their faults and mistakes have been forgotten in the brilliance of their magnificent resistance. And the world which stands to admire would cheer to the echo any measure that would close the painful struggle and leave the Boers in possession of the principle for which they have withstood so long the largest army England ever sent across the seas.

GEN. PAUL SANFORD METHUEN.

"The Boers have won all for which they have battled, and suffered and sacrificed, and humanity will be still more severely staggered if when the end comes England fails properly to reward such unfaltering devotion to the cause of liberty."—*The Chicago Evening Post.*

An Irish View.—"What a picture does that four miles go-as-you-please present. Tommy Atkins flees for dear life's sake and the sturdy Boer with trusty rifle in hand follows him. Crack, crack, every shot tells. It has now become a human hunt, with the Boers as hunters. Too frightened to offer even the semblance of resistance, Tommy Atkins scurries off to cover as fast as his legs can carry him. Is it any wonder that when the despatch describing this craven flight was read in the House of Commons by the British Secretary for War the Irish members broke into loud cheers? Those cheers will be reechoed the world round wherever a man of the Irish race is to be found.

"The stupid London *Times* paid a compliment to the Irish members, when, commenting on their rejoicings over General

"ME CHILD! ME CHILD!"
—*The Detroit Journal.*

De la Rey's victory, it said: 'It is un-British to gloat over the misfortunes of soldiers doing their duty.' Soldiers doing their duty! Yes, burning down the homes and making war upon the defenseless women and children of brave men, from whom, caitiff-like, they flee when they meet them in open fight. Every manly man, be his nationality what it may, will rejoice at every defeat inflicted upon these cowardly and infamous tools of an infamous Government that, setting the laws of God and man at defiance, has undertaken to exterminate a brave people by deliberately murdering Boer children and women in concentration camps.

"That the telling blow delivered by the brave De la Rey has made John Bull realize the danger of the situation is shown by the comments of the English press. A cable despatch states that the English papers 'fully admit the extreme gravity and even the humiliation to British prestige abroad, involved in such a reverse.' The London *News* has to go back to our Revolutionary War to find a parallel case. It says: 'The event has scarcely a parallel since the dark, disastrous days when the North American colonies passed from British control.' Such testimony shows how England winces under the lash the Boers have applied to her. All honor to the brave De la Rey and his gallant followers for applying it in so vigorous a manner!"—*The Irish World (New York).*

A Boer Misfortune.—"General De la Rey and his men are entitled to wear proudly the laurels they have won, but their victory can not be regarded as other than a misfortune. It will tend to postpone the inevitable and to make more remote the prospects of returning peace in South Africa. It will encourage the Boers who are still in the field to more strenuous resistance,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

but it will bring no recruits to their already depleted forces. They are surrounded by a cordon which separates them from those who might befriend them and bring recruits and supplies to their commandos. They are fighting in a hopeless cause, and the humiliation which they have inflicted upon England will almost inevitably have the effect of strengthening and intensifying the stubborn determination of the British people to concede no terms short of unconditional surrender. The loss of a few hundred men makes no appreciable difference in British strength; it only tends to exasperate the legions who are yet in the field. Such successes, which only tend to stimulate and prolong a hopeless resistance to the inevitable, are the worst misfortunes that can befall the Boer cause."—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*

DE LA REY AND METHUEN IN QUIP AND CARTOON.

"Let us then be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate,
Still achieving, still pursuing—"
Ending: "I regret to state."
—*The Philadelphia Press.*

PERHAPS General Methuen was hampered by his bathtub.—*The Detroit Journal.*

WEARING out the British is a larger contract than the Boers imagined it would be some years ago.—*The Chicago News.*

KITCHENER is about to take the field. De la Rey has taken about everything lying around loose on it.—*The New York World.*

BETTER LEAVE THEM IN COMMAND.—The Boers should exercise caution in the capture of the British generals now opposed to them. Methuen is

WOULDN'T THAT JAR YOU?
—*The Philadelphia North American.*

responsible for two of the worst defeats suffered by British arms in South Africa.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

SOME carping critics think the blockhead system on the one hand offsets the benefits of the blockhouse system on the other, in South Africa.—*The Boston Transcript.*

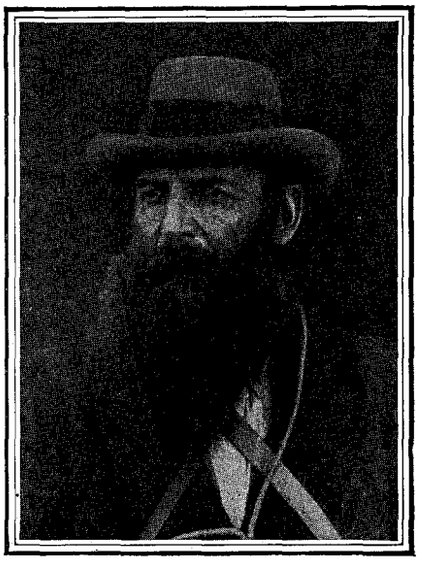
BRITISH WON.—The exploit of Methuen's cavalry in beating the Boers in a four-mile race vindicates the remount department of the British army.—*The Philadelphia North American.*

"THIS," said the geologist in South Africa, tapping the specimen with his hammer, "is a species of trappe." "You don't say," exclaimed his assistant. "Let's look a little farther and maybe we'll find some British soldiers."—*The Philadelphia Press.*

GENERAL METHUEN is to be congratulated. He went out to look for De la Rey, and he found him. His condition afterward reminds one of John Phœnix's combat, wherein he got the better of his adversary by throwing himself on his back with his nose inserted between the enemy's teeth and his hair tangled around his enemy's hands; and there he had him.—*The Springfield Republican.*

BRITAIN LOSING HER COLONIAL TRADE.

GREAT BRITAIN is slowly losing her hold upon the business of even her own colonies, while the United States is gaining it. So at least says a London correspondent of *The Iron Age* (New York). He tells us that the colonies are gradually emerging into complete economic independence, and that, so far from their coming more closely to the mother country, they are, commercially at least, receding from Great Britain.

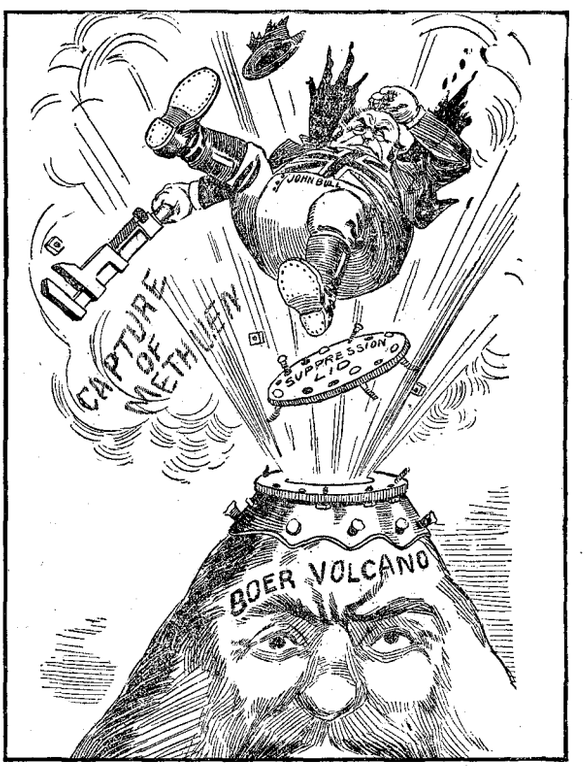


GEN. JACOB HENDRICK DE LA REY.

"Slowly but surely, the United States are making headway in the British colonies, and particularly in Australia"; and in the crown colonies, as distinct from self-governing colonies, "the same economic drift is observable."

After making allowances for the present condition of South Africa, it is clear, we are told, that when the war is over the Dutch will outnumber the British, and they will take care that they are not in any way commercially tied to Great Britain. The same writer continues:

"Turning now to Canada, it is obvious that Canada is commer-



ANOTHER ERUPTION, JUST AS HE HAD THE LID ON.
—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*

cially much more tied up with the United States than with Great Britain. Indeed, on the trading account, Great Britain is debtor to Canada, whereas Canada is a debtor to the United States. But it is to be remembered that Canada is rapidly becoming a

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

manufacturing country, particularly the provinces of Quebec and Ontario. Further, as the population of Canada is small, compared with what will undoubtedly be, in a few years' time, her productive capacity, it is certain that Canada will want to sell her goods to other countries. She can not do this if she foregoes treaty advantages. It is clear that the United States, Germany, Russia, France, and Europe generally will hardly agree to take goods from Canada except upon reciprocal terms. As the case presents itself to my mind, therefore, I feel convinced that whatever may be the political sympathies of the colonies, their political independence must, sooner or later, follow upon their economic independence, and that, under these circumstances, any proposals for a zollverein are destined to fail. If, upon the other hand, political sentiment were at the present moment to overweigh commercial considerations, it could not fail, before many years had elapsed, to create such an irritation among independent business men as would lead to a feeling of revulsion, and so break up that *entente cordiale* which is at the present moment a marked feature of the relations between Great Britain and her colonies.

"As an instance showing the futility of purely mechanical methods to divert trade currents, I would direct especial attention to the figures showing the trade of Jamaica. It will be observed that, altho Great Britain is spending $200,000 a year (half paid by the Imperial Exchequer and half charged to Jamaica) as a subsidy to the steamboat service between Bristol and Jamaica, yet the vast bulk of Jamaica's exports go to America, while Jamaica buys from Great Britain and the United States in the ratio of 8 to 7. It would thus seem as if we [Great Britain] were wasting our money upon this venture. It is true that the sugar-bounties question is an integral part of this problem, but there is no reason to assume that, even if sugar bounties were abolished, any marked change would take place in the current of trade."

THE CENSUS BUREAU TROUBLE.

A VETO, so some of the Washington correspondents think, will greet the bill to amend the Census Bureau act, if Congress passes it. The proposed amendment provides that all the present employees in the Census Office, except unskilled laborers, "shall be and they are hereby placed, without further examination, in the classified service, under the provisions of the civil-service act." There is no doubt that the President likes to see the classified service extended, but it is not expected that he will smile upon this effort to legislate about 2,000 persons into the list without examination. "The heathen spoilsmen, after their kind," observes the New York *Times*, "rage and will continue to rage, but the course of events is against them."

The fun of the whole dispute, as the papers that favor civil-service reform see it, is the fact that the Congressmen who are now laboring for the above amendment thought that it was contained in the original bill providing for the permanent Census Bureau, and they spent a good part of the winter months in stuffing the Census Bureau with their friends, who were thus to be legislated into the classified service. In committee, however, the bill was quietly changed so as to include only the comparatively small number of the present bureau who are to be members of the permanent bureau, and, as the New York *Tribune* observes, "the rest will be dismissed into outer darkness," and "if they want permanent places in the classified service they will have to seek them by the regular road in honest competition." *The Tribune* adds:

"Enforced in this spirit the law will be not merely harmless, but positively good. There is no objection to manning the permanent Census Bureau from the experienced clerks already engaged on census work. In this case the process is repeated by which large classes of government employees have been brought into the classified service by successive Executive orders. The thing which it was necessary to guard against was not the permanent employment of faithful census clerks in the Census Bureau, even if they were originally employed through favoritism, but the invasion of other departments by an army of census employees for whom there was no more work in their own bureau and to whom the Government had given employment as long as they had any right to expect. It would have been an outrage on persons who had taken civil-service examinations in good faith and were on eligible lists to have these census clerks put in office ahead of them."

ESTIMATES OF MR. ALTGELD.

THERE is a notable difference between the estimates of John P. Altgeld that appear in the comment on his death, and the estimates that appeared in 1893 and 1894 in the comment on his pardon of the Chicago Anarchists and his refusal to interfere in the great railroad strike. Readers of this journal in those years will recall that the daily papers were then almost a unit in bitter condemnation of him; to-day there is scarcely one that does not have some good words for the dead ex-governor of Illinois. The New York *Sun*, which is certainly no friend of Mr. Altgeld's theories, says that in his death "the cause of extreme radicalism may be said to have lost its most powerful leader in this country." It says that he "was unquestionably a man of very remarkable intellectual ability" and of "unflinching courage," who "struck with sledge-hammer blows and won admiration by the courage with which he announced his convictions and by the recklessness with which he acted upon them in his official career."

JOHN P. ALTGELD.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* thinks that "he was undoubtedly sincere in his beliefs and acted from a sense of duty, as he understood it," and the Raleigh *News and Observer* regards him as "one of the first men in intellect and in patriotism in America." The Chicago *Tribune* says:

"The hatred of his opponents was a tribute to his ability. None but a strong man could have worked his way up to national prominence as Mr. Altgeld did. He began at the bottom of the ladder. He had no advantages of education or of social influence. Whatever he achieved of fame or fortune he achieved for himself by his own indomitable will and restless energy. Without violating cherished American traditions one can not refuse the meed of praise to this particular farmer's boy who became in 1892 the first Democratic governor of Illinois in nearly half a century."

He was "a dangerous man," however, thinks the Boston *Transcript*, and the Brooklyn *Eagle* believes that "his was essentially a gift if not a genius for destruction," and observes that his death "removes one of the ablest politicians of the entire camp of free riot and Anarchy." The New York *Evening Post* commends his administration for "his refusal to turn over the state institutions to the spoilsmen," but the Chicago *Evening Post* says:

"Personally honest, Mr. Altgeld did not hesitate to resort to spoils methods and partizan trickery. His administration was characterized by several scandals and not a little inefficiency, all the result of the violation of the merit principle in the interest of

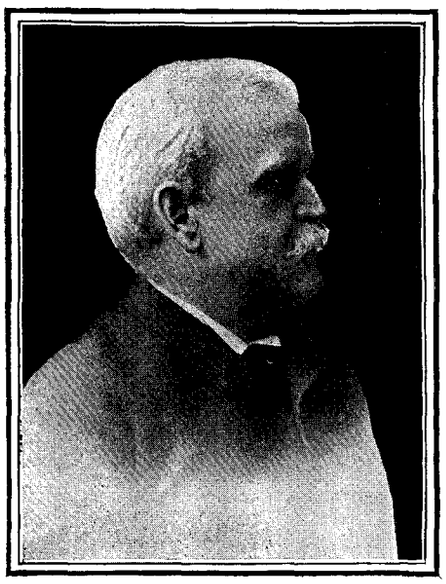
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the machine. He was an intense partizan, tho he bolted in the mayoralty campaign of 1899 and bitterly fought the Burke-Harrison organization. In no sense was he a leader of men; he attempted to drive and to rule with a rod of iron. A less aggressive and able man could not have succeeded at all, and Mr. Altgeld's success was necessarily short-lived. He was too vindictive, too despotic by nature to rise above personal animosities.

"Of the dead nothing but good, enjoins a humane aphorism. Fortunately in Mr. Altgeld's nature and career there was much to elicit the respect even of resolute and convinced opponents."

THE PROCESSION THROUGH THE CABINET.

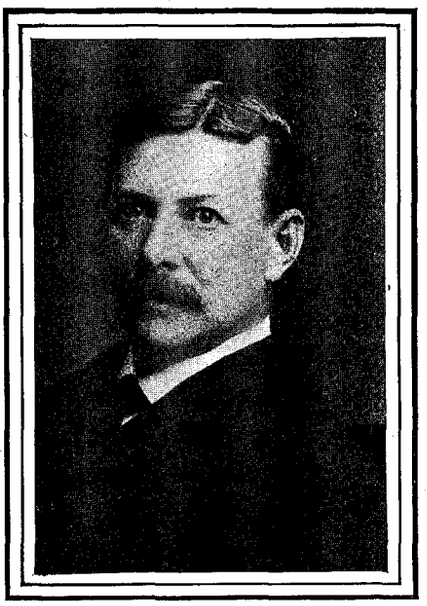
ONLY one member of President McKinley's first Cabinet, Secretary Wilson, will be in his seat at the Cabinet table after May 1 (when Mr. Moody will succeed Secretary Long), and rumor has it that his disagreement with the President over the Cuban tariff question will result, not long hence, in a new Secretary of Agriculture. Since March 4, 1897, there have been three Secretaries of State, two Secretaries of the Treasury, two Secretaries of War, one Secretary of the Navy, three Attorneys-General, three Postmasters-General, two Secretaries of the Interior, and one Secretary of Agriculture. It is Secretary Long's disagreement with the Administration's expansion policy, the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) believes, that causes his resignation, and it recalls in proof of this his recent speech, in which he declared himself in favor of independence for the Filipinos, when the proper time comes, if they want it. The Washington correspondents have long predicted this resignation, but have said that the Secretary did not want to "retire under fire" while the Schley controversy was on; and his resignation now is taken to indicate that he believes the controversy is ended. Congressman William H. Moody, who is to succeed Secretary Long, is well spoken of by his home papers in Massachusetts; vigor, courage, and executive ability being considered his strong points. In these respects he is frequently compared with the President. The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) says, in a mildly critical vein:



JOHN D. LONG,
Retiring Secretary of the Navy.

"The two men are not so very unlike in rugged, impetuous honesty. Mr. Moody's is a strong nature and he is a fighter. He has not shown tact and wisdom above the usual in handling the affairs and the men of his district so as to promote peace and harmony there. It must be said that his wisdom and far-sightedness in matters of politics and statesmanship remain more a matter of hope and of expectation than of full assurance predicated upon his career in politics to date. The President has secured a capable Secretary of the Navy; that he has also got a Warwick from Massachusetts is not so clear."

While most of the Republican papers are tossing bouquets at the retiring Secretary, the more earnest pro-Schley papers are not so complimentary. The New York *Journal* (Dem.) says that the name of Secretary Long "will live in history as the Secretary of the Navy who did what he could to take away from Admiral Schley, who was there, the glory of winning the battle of Santiago, and give it to Admiral Sampson, who wasn't there." The Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Ind. Rep.) thinks the Secretary's administration was "marred" by this "defect," and the Richmond *Times* (Ind. Dem.), the Philadelphia *Times* (Ind.), and many other Schley partizans comment similarly.



WILLIAM H. MOODY,
To be Secretary of the Navy.

The Baltimore *American*, the leader of the Schley press, remarks:

"There are no tears of sorrow or regret over the retirement of John D. Long from the secretaryship of the navy. He goes, and at his departure there ends a *régime* in the navy which is marked in discredit and which will be so remembered. Five years ago, when John D. Long entered the Navy Department, the nation was proud of its navy, reposed implicit confidence in ships and men, and looked forward to improvement and enlargement without measure. How those dreams failed to come true is a matter of history. In the past five years the navy was the only branch of the Government which did not make marvelous progress. Managed by Long, the service has deteriorated through an infusion of the spirit of favoritism. Merit counted for nothing. Favorites were recognized in assignments, promoted out of turn, falsely rewarded, and good men and true were trampled under foot. The culmination of it all was in the Schley case, where the Department maliciously persecuted a brave and fearless officer whose only crime consisted of his having been present when the Department's favorite was absent."

On the other side the New York *Commercial Advertiser* (Rep.) declares that "no better Secretary of the Navy than Mr. Long has been has ever held the office," and it believes that "in dignity, ability, and high character his service marks an ideal level." "It has never been my good fortune," says the Presi-

THE GREAT VANISHING CABINET ACT.
—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

dent, in his letter accepting the Secretary's resignation, "to be associated with any public man more single-minded in his devotion to the public interest." Says the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.):

"Secretary Long came to a navy which had suffered from many causes. Appropriations had been cut down, the new vessels had not been sufficiently used in cruise or maneuver, supplies were low, smokeless powder had to be introduced, an antiquated system of assigning men to duty revised, and the increase of the navy, with the consequent necessity for training in squadron or fleet-work, recognized.

"For this work Secretary Long had a year before war came. It was wisely and energetically used. When the stress of conflict came the right man was in the right command, the ships were ready, the rapid preparation of fifteen months had put the entire navy in a condition where two great naval battles were fought, a blockade carried on for months, fleets supplied 12,000 miles apart, and no want appeared at any moment for which the civil head of the navy could be chargeable, and none, it may be added, for which its officers were responsible.

"From the receipt of the despatches at Key West and Hongkong which slipped the cables and sent two fleets to new glories to the day which saw the Spanish fleet destroyed in the East and West, the American navy worked like a perfect machine perfectly directed. In a twelvemonth the navy had to be expanded. Vessels were bought the world over. Yards were ransacked, yachts were converted, an auxiliary fleet of repair, hospital, and supply steamers were for the first time in war called into existence, and over $100,000,000 spent in thirty months on new and unexpected expenditures. Nowhere was there a stain. Not a charge leaped to light. Not a contract was questioned. Not even an investigation was asked. Integrity and efficiency, honesty and administrative experience, carried on all this wide work and met all these responsibilities, as arduous as they were unanticipated, without failing in a single practical detail or rousing anywhere the vaguest cloud of suspicion.

"History will deal with this record as no contemporary can. It will recognize all that this faithful, unassuming, hard-working lawyer did in a difficult post, whose difficulties no man could foresee when he was selected. Personal sorrow, crushing loss, and overtaxed health were none of them permitted to interfere with the discharge of public duty, but they add weight to the public gratitude with which John D. Long returns to his home."

PHILIPPINE VIEWS OF ARMY REDUCTION.

SOME of the Manila papers disagree radically with the opinion expressed by Governor Taft and supported by General Funston, that an army of 15,000 men will be sufficient, a year from now, to keep peace in the Philippines. The Manila *Freedom* declares that "there is as much insurrection fomenting here as there was three years ago, and there will be as much three years from now." It believes that, instead of reducing the present force of about 40,000 "there must be an army of at least 75,000 men here, and the desired end will be accomplished sooner with 100,000." The Manila *American*, altho it feels "disgraced to be compelled to say so," admits that our present army can not keep order in the islands; and it says that it can not question the truthfulness of the comment made by the pro-Spanish *El Noticiero de Manila*, which, speaking of Governor Taft's proposed reduction of the army to 15,000 men, remarks:

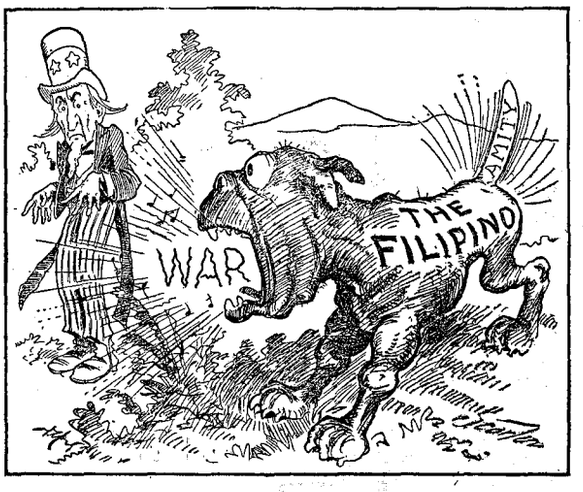
"We sincerely believe that Mr. Taft is laboring under illusions. If, in place of living at his Malacañang palace tranquilly, he had to pass nights on the plantations of the island of Negros, fleeing from the incursions of Papa Isio, as our countrymen on the Alicante estate, perhaps he would not be so optimistic.

"The United States, if they would pass for a sincere nation, have the sacred obligation to effectually protect in these islands the life and property of foreigners as they were protected under the domination of moribund and decadent Spain. By the treaty of Paris they have wrested from us the sovereignty, and their flag should guarantee the interests of neutral and pacific people, as did the Spanish flag which they pulled down from Fort Santiago.

"This is more necessary and more urgent than to talk of the reduction of the army, when good order is at a minimum. Peace constitutes only a hope, and personal security outside of Manila is at the mercy of *tulisanes*, *guardia de honor*, '*Pulahan*,' and other disgusting elements, to say naught of the revolutionists of Batangas, Samar, Laguna, Mindoro, and other provinces."

The Boston *Advertiser* (Rep.) says:

"We are now on our fourth year in the Philippines, and we know that the Filipinos are hostile to us, through every grade of society not absolutely bound to us by salaries and position. The



UNCLE SAM: "The critter barks and wags at the same time. Which end of him is lyin'?" —*The Minneapolis Times.*

whole thing is a source of keen disappointment. The Philippines are worth little to us, commercially. They are not the 'gateway to China.' They never will be, and the c ning of the Nicaraguan canal will put them still farther away from the path of commerce to China and to Japan. They are, and will continue to be, a tremendous burden to us financially, to say nothing of the host of disagreeable constitutional and economic issues which they arouse.

"But we are there. We are not going to get out, if ever, until we are completely satisfied that under no circumstances can the Philippines be made commercially profitable. That demonstration will not be accepted until the Filipinos are thoroughly subdued, and the last movement for independence choked off. No matter what facts are developed, this country is going to rub out Filipino resistance. It may be wrong, it may be in violation of the ethics of the Declaration of Independence, it may be terribly expensive, but we are going to do it. President Roosevelt is committed to it, and he has three years in which to act. By that time the Filipinos will be thoroughly subdued. As to details our people will continue to hear contradictory stories from the islands, just as the British press and people do from South Africa, but we shall go on with the same persistence that the English do. We shall be even more persistent, for the Philippine expense, tho large, is not so dismal a load on us as our British friends are staggering under. We have more bitterness and contempt for the dark races than has any people, save the Australians, and we are going to stamp out the Filipino opposition, regardless of academic considerations or any talk about the inherent rights of self-government, just because we have started out to, and have, as the countryman used to say, got our national 'dander' up.

"These are the facts in the case, and no senatorial debates or inquiries can alter the fact. Some time history may discover that we are wrong now and that the Filipinos are right in their ungrateful opposition to us. Some time our own people may feel that, morally, we made a mistake in our conquest of the Philippines. But now our people, so far as they find expression, are determined to carry the Philippine business through, even tho they may wish it had never been begun."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ILL FORTUNE FOR THIRTEEN ANTI-TRUST LAWS.

SOME of the papers are wondering what the legislatures of the Western and Southern States will do now, since the Supreme Court has made waste paper of their radical anti-trust legislation. It was only the Illinois trust law that was declared unconstitutional by the court, but twelve other States, Georgia, Indiana, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, North Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, and Wisconsin, have trust laws built on the same plan, and it is the general opinion of the press that they, too, receive their quietus in the Illinois decision. The fatal defect in the Illinois law (and in the other twelve) was the provision that the penalties against consolidation should "not be held to apply to live-stock and agricultural products in the hands of the producer or raiser." The Supreme Court decides that the Fourteenth Amendment to the federal Constitution absolutely forbids such an exemption. No legislature, says the court, can "divide those in trade into two classes and make criminals of those in one class . . . while allowing another and favored class engaged in trade to do the same thing with impunity." The laws in all the States mentioned above have provisions excepting one or more favored classes from the penalties against consolidation.

Labor organizations have a special interest in this decision, thinks the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, for it may mean "that an anti-trust law to be constitutional must bear as heavily upon labor-unions as upon organizations of capital." "Imagine the effect of the news in Texas," says the Providence *Journal*, where "the people have the most stringent anti-trust law known in this country," and where the fines paid into the state treasury by the trusts have been "almost as profitable as the trust charters have been to New Jersey." The Chicago *Evening Post* says:

"It is not unlikely that the next general assembly of Illinois will try to enact an anti-trust law which will make no exemptions from its provisions. There will be no harm in doing so, but it is open to question if such enactment will do any particular good. The State is not the place from which trusts should be controlled. In the majority of cases these industrial combinations are far more than State-wide in their purpose and operations. They are largely national in scope and they should be subject to national legislation."

Says the Chicago *Tribune*:

"That law has not been so useful that its demise will be regretted. Most if not all of the anti-trust opinions rendered by the Illinois supreme court could have been made under the common law. There was no need of an anti-trust enactment to give the court authority to declare monopolies unlawful. That law may have had some influence in driving the general offices of some large corporations from this city to New York, but these are not desirable results.

"The general assembly, which is to meet next year, will have the power and may have the inclination to frame a new anti-trust law. But that law, to be valid, will have to be without exemptions or exceptions. It must apply to farmers as well as all other men. So it should. If it is wrong for packers to combine to raise prices it is equally wrong for raisers of live-stock to do so. The representatives of the agricultural interests in the legislature may still be unwilling that the anti-trust blanket shall be stretched out to cover their constituents. Then there will be no anti-trust law."

It is interesting, in this connection, to note the leading features of the Attorney-General's petition, which was filed last week, formally opening the case of the Government against the Northern Securities Company. Says the New York *Evening Post*:

"The two main points on which Mr Knox elects to present his case are these: First, that the Northern Securities Company, by its absorption of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railways, has effected a combination in restraint of trade; second, that the Securities Company, having been organized solely as the machinery of a merger, and having given no consideration for the stocks acquired, beyond its own certificates, 'was not organized in good faith to purchase and pay for the stocks.' Whatever may be the judgment of the courts on the second of these contentions, its adroitness must be manifest. Resting on it, the Government's lawyers may at least evade the strong contention of the defendants, that to forbid purchases for bona-fide investment by a stockholding corporation must logically be followed by forbidding, under similar circumstances, such purchases by private individuals. If the Attorney-General's second point were to be sustained, he would probably answer that the Securities Company's acquisitions could not be compared with purchases by an individual who draws bank checks for what he buys; that, in fact, the acquisitions were not purchases at all, but merely a voluntary merger. We do not, of course, profess to foreshadow the decision of the court on this highly interesting point. We shall await with great interest, however, the rejoinder of the defense. For it is clear to every one familiar with recent moves in high finance that the whole theory of corporate combinations, as at present practised or designed, is now in question."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THAT predicted victory for sugar can't be beet.—*The Detroit Journal.*

EIGHTY men were killed in an engagement in Colombia the other day. This is not revolution. It is war!—*The Chicago News.*

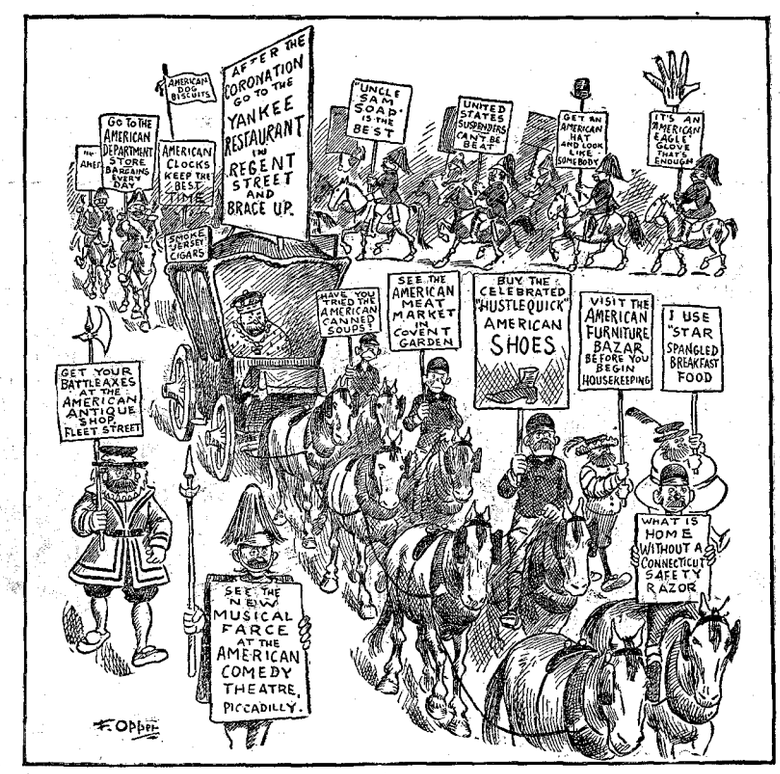
"HOW can the Democratic party win?" asks Adlai Stevenson. Well, it might bet on the Republican ticket.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

GENERAL FUNSTON says that Filipinos are not to be trusted. And some Filipinos say the same of General Funston.—*The Washington Star.*

A STREET railroad in New York is going to pension its employees. It is not stated what recompense it intends to offer its passengers.—*The Baltimore American.*

SOUTH CAROLINA might dispose of that Jenkins sword by offering it as prize to the winner of a finish fight between her Senators.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

A CAREFUL reading of Governor Taft's testimony convinces one that everything would be lovely in the islands were it not for the Filipinos.—*The Pawnee (Nebraska) Chief.*


AFTER THE CORONATION GO TO THE YANKEE RESTAURANT IN REGENT STREET AND BRACE UP.
AMERICAN DOG BISCUITS
GO TO THE AMERICAN DEPARTMENT STORE BARGAINS EVERY DAY
AMERICAN CLOCKS KEEP THE BEST TIME
SMOKE JERSEY CIGARS
UNCLE SAM'S SOAP IS THE BEST
UNITED STATES SUBMARINES CAN'T BE BEAT
GET AN AMERICAN HAT AND LOOK LIKE SOMEBODY
USE AN AMERICAN EAGLE GLOVE THAT'S ENOUGH
HAVE YOU TRIED THE AMERICAN CANNED SOUPS?
SEE THE AMERICAN MEAT MARKET IN COVENT GARDEN
BUY THE CELEBRATED "HUSTLE QUICK" AMERICAN SHOES
VISIT THE AMERICAN FURNITURE BAZAR BEFORE YOU BEGIN HOUSEKEEPING
I USE "STAR SPANGLED BREAKFAST FOOD
GET YOUR BATTLE AXES AT THE AMERICAN ANTIQUE SHOP FLEET STREET
SEE THE NEW MUSICAL FARCE AT THE AMERICAN COMEDY THEATRE, PICCADILLY.
WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT A CONNECTICUT SAFETY RAZOR
F. OPPER

SUGGESTION FOR THE CORONATION PROCESSION.
—*The New York Journal.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LETTERS AND ART.

THE AMERICAN AUTHOR ABROAD.

THE questions, how far have European influences left their impress upon American literature, and to what extent has the reputation of our American authors been affected by residence abroad, afford an interesting subject for speculation. Mr. George W. Smalley, who, by virtue of his long residence in London as a newspaper correspondent and his wide acquaintance with men of letters, is well qualified to speak on this subject, calls attention (in *Munsey's Magazine*, March) to the number of famous American authors who have chosen to make their homes in Europe for varying periods of time. The list includes James Russell Lowell, William Dean Howells, Bret Harte, "Mark Twain," and Henry James. Of these, Bret Harte seems to have been affected least by the environment in which he lives. He has been in England some thirty years, yet he continues to turn out stories of early California life very much as if he still dwelt on the Pacific coast, and as if the California of to-day were identical with the California he knew in 1860. "Mark Twain," too, has lost none of his Americanism in his wanderings. He has rather returned to America more primitively American than when he left his native shores. On the other hand, Henry James seems to have severed all connection with this country. Contrasting Howells and James, Mr. Smalley says:

"Mr. Howells, who has continued to live in America and to write for an Anglo-American audience, retains nearly all the prestige which he won thirty years ago. He is in contact all the time with the Americanism he describes. He has not closed his eyes to what is about him, nor lived in a remote past. He continues to offer to the English public, as well as the American, studies of actual American life. It might be difficult to trace his influence on current English fiction, just as if would be difficult to trace Mr. Cable's. But that is no criticism; it is, if anything, eulogy. He does his own work in his own way. . . . . .

"Meanwhile Mr. Henry James as a writer has become, in so far as it is possible for an American to become, thoroughly Europeanized. I don't think he has set foot on his native soil these twenty years past. There are Americans who will think that a reproach. It is not necessarily so, and it is very far from being so meant. Mr. James has his own conception of his work and of the means by which he can best do what he thinks best worth doing. . . . . .

"In thinking of him as a representative American abroad, and of his contributions to American reputation abroad, I had rather omit these few later years during which he has been experimenting with subjects which might well enough be left to the Psychical Society. The period which ended with 'The Awkward Age' is the period in which Mr. James, as an American writer, made his most brilliant additions to American literature and most enlarged its fame in Europe."

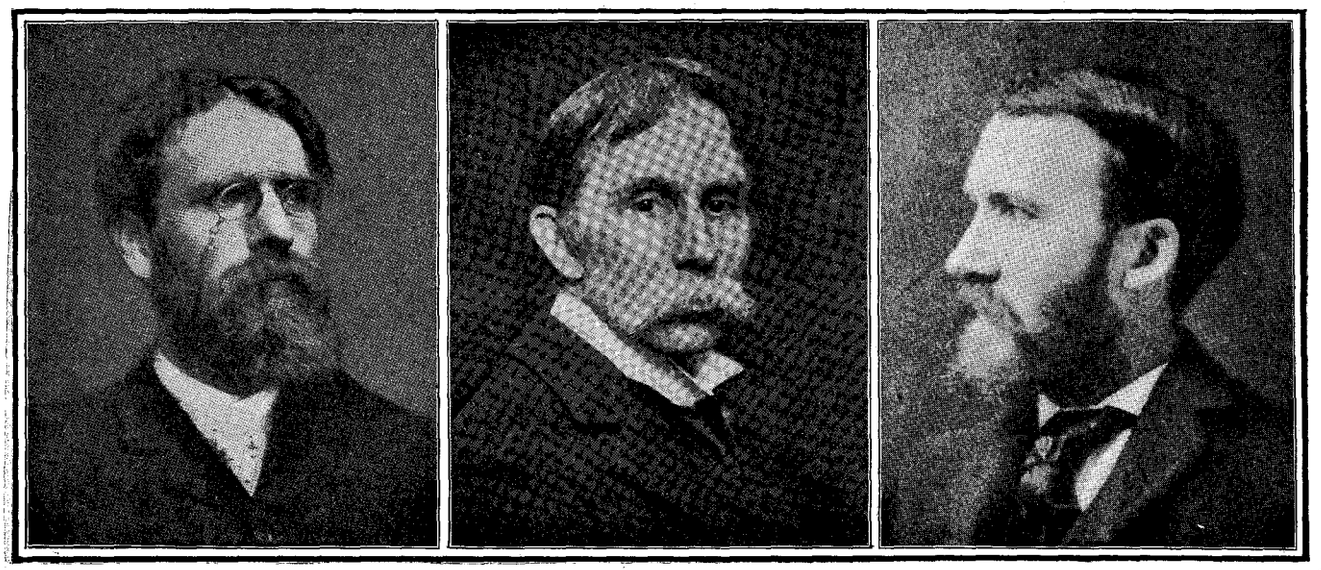
None has done more to awaken European interest in American literature and respect for it than the authors who were also ministers from the United States to the court of St. James. Mr. Lowell and Mr. Hay are especially mentioned in this connection. Mr. Smalley says:

"Can any one compute the personal influence of two such authors as Motley and Lowell, when to the brilliancy of their fame as writers was added the authority of a great diplomatic position? The author helped the diplomatist, and the diplomatist helped the author. Both together gave a bent to English opinion in favor of America and things American which would have been long delayed but for their cooperation. Much the same thing may be said of Mr. John Bigelow and Mr. Whitelaw Reid in Paris; of Mr. Bayard Taylor and Mr. Andrew D. White in Berlin. The full measure of our debt to these minister authors can only be inferred, unless one happen to have some knowledge of it at first hand."

"With regard to all these writers," concludes Mr. Smalley, "European culture, European leisure, European refinement, have worked together for good. To all of them their country has reason to be grateful, nor is any one of them less an American because he has borrowed from the stores of European knowledge and experience. Whatever has been borrowed has been repaid a hundredfold."

IS POETRY LOSING ITS POPULARITY?

"WHAT has become of poetry?" asks a publishers' paper, in its annual summary of "the richest and most active period of the publishing business ever known in the annals of this country." The Springfield *Republican*, which takes up the inquiry and admits that "publishers almost universally have for many years rejected any proposal to issue a volume of poems, unless the writer will bear the expense of publication," thinks that this state of affairs reveals a curious condition of the public mind. "It is the testimony of the ages," it declares, "that



ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON. RICHARD WATSON GILDER. CLARENCE CLOUGH BUEL.

EDITORS OF CURRENT PERIODICALS.—I. THE CENTURY MAGAZINE.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

poetry is the one product of the soul of man that lives to characterize and distinguish its advance, under whatever degree of civilization." It continues:

"Forty and sixty and seventy-five years ago, the poems of our American singers were sure of their audience. Longfellow's little volumes commanded their remunerative public. 'Voices of the Night' won a success which could not be had to-day. His translations, gleanings from the then unknown field of European minor poetry, beautifully done, coming out in dainty thin volumes in satiny cream-colored bindings—'The Waif,' 'The Estray,' etc.—paid the publisher and the poet. But there were few then writing good verse in America; now there are many. It is true, of course, that the verse of to-day is largely motiveless and technical. But it is rather the abundance and the familiarity of such writing that dulls its welcome. A great singer like Burns would have no such power over the British public as he had in his day, coming after the artificial period of the eighteenth century, when Cowper was the nearest to nature, and Wordsworth had not yet begun his new departure. Even great poets owe something to their opportune appearance. . . . . .

"The field of the twentieth century is open before the poet, so far as his expression is concerned. That no great poet has arrived as yet is of small moment. The fact remains that there is just as good poetry now appearing in the press, both in newspapers and books, as at any time in the last century, and there is a great deal more of it. One recalls Tennyson's skit on his imitators and decriers:—

> All can raise the flower now,
> For all have got the seed;
> And once again the people
> Call it but a weed.

It is not the poet that is wanting; it is his audience. The audience that pays for books pays to be amused, and poetry does not amuse it, while the multitudinous fictions do. The publishers are few who are willing, as Horace Niles once said, to do something once in a while for the honor of the house and the benefit of letters. It is the dollar that governs this matter. It is not to be forgotten that there is but one phase of the question, for there are other manifestations of a widely different nature in the realms of history, science, religion, philosophy. These are not in the order of belles-lettres, to which the fiction and the poetry more strictly belong."

The New York *Mail and Express* thinks that the reason for the lack of great poets lies in the fact that "the poets of our day are writing prose." It says:

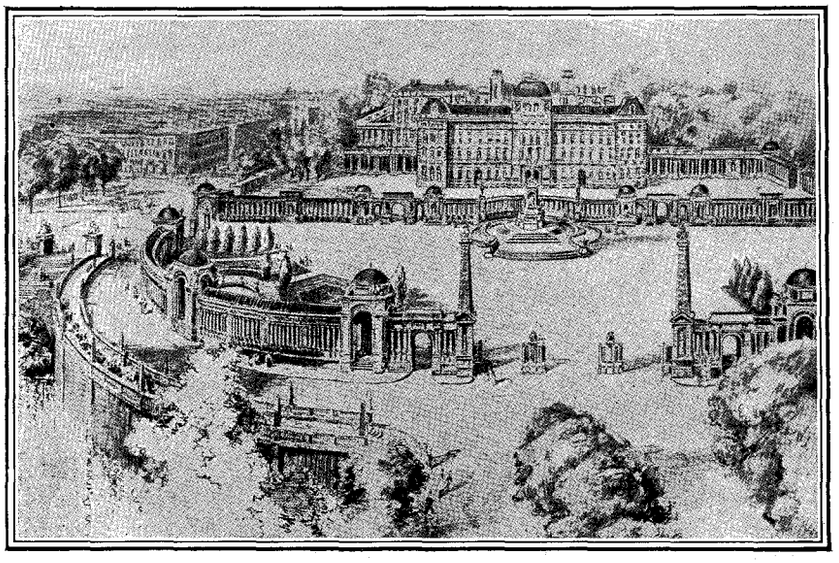
"In every period of world-history genius has sought unconsciously the outlet for fullest self-expression, regardless of the mode. Men who would have been marshals had they lived in Napoleon's day are now forming trusts, 'combines,' and similar industrial achievements. Men who might have kept the Stuarts on the throne of England and the Bourbons safe in France are running department-stores. Great orators are auctioneers, because Morse's tick killed oratory. Poetry is not dead and it will not die. But poets, like Maurice Hewlett, and Gilbert Parker, and James Lane Allen, are writing their poems in prose. And we can not quarrel with them. Because, after all, it is only the age and not the individual that matters. There may seem a lack of poetry. But there are poets a-plenty. And the medium of expression is unimportant."

Mr. R. Warwick Bond, taking up the discussion on the other side of the Atlantic, writes to the London *Academy*:

"As a nation we are, I believe, gradually losing, in the press of other claims and interests, the taste for poetry *per se*. We study Shakespeare and Dante and many another, it is true, with a zeal never shown before; but we study them, so to speak, for examination purposes, for their ethics, characterization, and so forth, and not for pure love of the wedding of beautiful thought to beautiful words, which Longinus called 'the very light of thought.' The special taste for this art must be inspired young. In proportion to the pleasure it is capable of giving is the effort needed to acquire it. That effort has now been largely abandoned; it is hardly ever born, as is that for drawing or music, spontaneously, and so is seldom acquired at all. A national system of education which neglects the training of ear and taste by fine verse, finely repeated *to*, quite as much *by*, children, may make us better soldiers and traders, but will fail in imparting or educing, and perhaps, nationally, in preserving, one of the highest human faculties in its gift."

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

SOON after the death of Queen Victoria a committee was appointed, consisting of well-known British artists and practical administrators, for the purpose of erecting a suitable memorial of the late Queen. "Wisely planned and solidly wrought—vast and noble if that might be, but at all events dignified—a scheme of harmony, and not an assemblage of compromises, a chance muddle—a monument that would remind the folk of other lands and of late epochs of one whom her country gave itself the sad relief, allowed itself, even in its sorrow, the proud pleasure, of honoring,"—such, in the words of Mr. Frederick Wedmore, the art critic of the London *Standard*, was the ideal that the committee set before itself. It determined that the memorial should be raised in front of Buckingham Palace, in the neighborhood most of all associated with the sovereign's presence and with functions of exceptional state, and invited five of the leading architects of Great Britain to contribute suitable designs. The design finally selected (and reproduced herewith) is by Mr. Aston Webb, who has done much important architectural work in London; and the central monument, with the statue of the Queen for its principal feature, has been entrusted to the prominent English sculptor, Mr. Thomas Brock. Recent despatches from London announce that the plans are well under way, and work will be begun on the site immediately after the coronation.



A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE PROPOSED STATUE AND MEMORIAL.

Mr. Wedmore, who writes in *The Pall Mall Magazine* (February), declares that the terrace and monument planned "seem happily satisfactory, and promise to endow us with a noble, memorable addition to the architectural glories of our London Town." He continues:

"In the first plan for that part of Mr. Aston Webb's scheme which provides for the ornamental barrier against the front of Buckingham Palace, there was, as I understand it, a greater

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

use of *grille* work than in the revised version. . . . The change itself is a good one. The greater appearance of solidity and volume which is obtained by the increased employment of stone has somehow been obtained without sacrifice of elegance, without a suggestion of undue heaviness. I do not know . . . whether this particular change was suggested in any way by the thought of due provision for Mr. Brock's part of the undertaking; but, at least, another change was, and I am now referring to the admirable bend, the studied curve, just at the central point of the long line of arcade—shall one say?—that stretches, or is to stretch, in front of the Palace, near to where the railings now are; but of course much farther to the north, and farther to the south too, than *they* stretch. It is a welcome relief, completing that beauty of proportion which is—as, I think, has been implied already—one of the charms of the design selected. Proportion, breadth, unity; these are high virtues in any work of art; rare always, and rare especially where the work is, of necessity, complicated and intricate as this is.

"The great point now is that the scheme be carried out in its entirety—that not to-day indeed, nor to-morrow, but in some future not very remote, there shall stretch a great and stately avenue from Buckingham Palace to Trafalgar Square itself—statues and supporting arches down the long Processional Road; the greater arch at the far end; and all in recognition, and in reverent memory, of the sovereign benefactress England knew."

THE POWER OF THE PERIODICAL.

IT is often assumed that fiction is the most popular form of reading. The idea is common that "all the world" reads the popular novel. Yet as John Cotton Dana, librarian of the Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library, forcibly shows in a statistical article in *The World's Work* (March), fiction makes a very insignificant showing in America when compared with the newspaper and the periodical. Mr. Dana writes:

"About 4,500 new books are published in the United States every year, and the total number of copies issued and sold is perhaps 10, 000,000; but the intellectual food of the mass of the people is, after all, not books so much as newspapers and periodicals. I have made a computation of the number of people who do any reading at all and of the number of newspapers read in the United States every year, together with a classification of the subjects treated—with somewhat startling results. In considering the gross amount of newspaper reading, I estimate one and a half readers to every copy of a periodical. Even computing thus, the number of journal readers among our seventy-five million people is smaller than is usually supposed.

"From the total population deduct children under fourteen, illiterates, and a few other small non-reading classes, and there remain about 40,000,000 adults who could read periodicals if they would. About four billion separate copies of periodicals of all kinds are printed in this country every year, one hundred to each possible reader. But many, probably a large majority of the people who work in mills, mines, factories, and on farms read very little, tho a goodly proportion read something. On the other hand, the professional and managing classes read many more than a hundred a year. Any reader of this article who runs over a brief list of his more intimate friends will find each reads, if only hastily, between three hundred and a thousand. Instead, then, of having forty million people reading one hundred periodicals in a year, we have probably not more than half that number reading on an average twice as many."

Mr. Dana calculates that the number of daily, weekly, and monthly copies of periodicals published in the United States is: Dailies, 2,865,466,000; weeklies, 1,208,190,000; monthlies, 263,452,00; total, 4,337,108,000. Selecting a few typical issues of newspapers and periodicals, he analyzes and tabulates their contents, making due allowance for space taken by illustrations, display advertisements, and display headings. In the following table he gives some conception of the amount of space, in terms of a book the size of "David Harum," devoted by these periodicals to the various kinds of material. "The analysis is only tentative of course," he remarks; "an analysis of another group of papers published on different dates would show different results. But the difference would appear, I believe, rather in minor details than in the general outlines."

SPACE DEVOTED TO VARIOUS SUBJECTS.

	Per cent. of space (Approx.).	Space in terms of a book the size of "David Harum," copies.
1. Commercial and financial: including market and manufacturing reports, real estate, etc.	14	270,600,000
2. Health and pleasure resorts; general gossip; trivial town news	8	160,200,000
3. Advertisements: dry-goods, clothing, department stores, etc	8	159,200,000
4. Political: domestic, army and navy, Congress, Philippine War, etc	8	156,600,000
5. Sports: athletics, etc	7	132,000,000
6. Legal: trials, colonial questions, notices, etc	6	119,000,000
7. Criminal	4	86,200,000
8. Personal: not trivial	3½	71,400,000
9. Advertisements: personal, marriages, deaths, employment wanted	3½	69,600,000
10. Advertisements: medical	3	61,200,000
11. Advertisements: railroads, shipping, telephone, telegraph, hotels, etc	3	60,000,000
12. Advertisements: wants	3	58,000,000
13. Advertisements: real estate, lodgings, resorts	3	56,400,000
14. Literature: essays, stories, poetry, book reviews, drawing, music and art	2½	51,000,000
15. Social Science: strikes, unions, reform work, etc	2½	49,400,000
16. Advertisements: financial, stocks, etc	2½	49,400,000
17. Religion: churches and church work	2⅓	47,600,000
18. Political: foreign, including wars	2½	46,400,000
19. Railroads: shipping news; trolley lines, etc	2¼	45,000,000
20. Disasters	2	41,000,000
21. "Society"	2	41,000,000
22. Science	2	40,000,000
23. Political: international, Chinese crisis, Nicaragua Canal, etc	1½	30,200,000
24. Advertisements: theater, opera and other entertainments	1	21,200,000
25. Educational: schools, colleges	1	18,800,000
26. Advertisements: food and mineral waters	¾	15,000,000
27. Theatrical: actual stage news	½	13,400,000
28. Musical	½	12,600,000
29. Advertisements: books	½	9,000,000
30. Advertisements: fine arts, schools, etc	¼	3,900,000
31. Historical	1-5	3,600,000
32. Advertisements: liquors	1-6	3,200,000

NOTE.—Twenty-eight per cent., or 566,000,000 volumes, in advertising.

Mr. Dana still further summarizes his statistics of the proportionate subject-matter of the periodicals as follows:

	Copies of "David Harum."
1. Political and governmental matters	352,200,000
2. Criminal, sensational, and trivial	287,400,000
3. Intellectual, scientific, and religious	248,200,000
4. Personal and social	572,800,000
5. Business	539,400,000
Total	2,000,000,000

The scope of the influence of various kinds of periodical publications is indicated in the following table, which shows the extent to which the various kinds of journals are read. The papers are classified according to circulation:

Daily circulation.	Dailies.	Weeklies.	Monthlies.
Over 75,000	1,635,425,000	85,800,000	172,800,000
" 40,000	350,560,000	70,720,000	22,080,000
" 20,000	350,560,000	111,280,000	22,080,000
" 17,500	109,550,000	38,220,000	8,220,000
" 12,500	156,400,000	53,300,000	10,500,000
" 7,500	14,085,000	68,250,000	12,150,000
" 4,000	179,036,000	76,900,000	10,800,000
" 2,000	40,690,000	312,600,000	4,800,000
All under 2,000 rated at 600	29,160,000	391,120,000	22,000
	2,865,466,000	1,208,190,000	263,452,000

The obvious lesson to be learned from Mr. Cotton's figures, observes the New York *Times Saturday Review*, is that periodical publications exert a "tremendous influence" not only on the life and activities, but on the intellectual culture, of all persons in this country who read. It continues:

"What is important to remember is that the number of these publications within the lifetime of thousands of persons now living has increased many-fold. In the early part of the last century few periodicals, outside of the daily and weekly class, existed at all in this country. Those which, in any sense, could be called successful might perhaps have been counted on the fingers of one's two hands. Even the weekly and daily papers

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

were few in number and their circulations were very small. If we go back to the beginning of that century we find that the daily newspaper was just beginning to make its start, while the weekly was in no sense a distinct and pervasive power in the life of the people. Probably the last twenty-five years mark the period in which have sprung up quite two-thirds of the periodicals now extant in this country. In that period also has occurred a tremendous widening of their influence by an enormously increased consumption. . . . . .

"In all this striking movement we see, as in most other phases of our civilization, a constant rise to better things. May we not anticipate further and constant advances? From popular and ephemeral fiction readers are certain to turn, in time, to books having the more lasting and vital qualities. Already there are signs of wider interest in biography and history, for which historical fiction obviously prepared the way. Here exists a vast and, to the majority of readers, probably an unexplored domain, rich quite beyond any dreams of literary avarice. No man will be accused of undue optimism who predicts that the next ten years will find for books in these two classes a larger demand than ever before was known."

SOLITUDE AND GENIUS.

GENIUS, says a recent writer, is by its very nature solitary. Every original mind comes into the world antagonistic, by the law of its creation, to regulations which others accept because they find them in existence. Schopenhauer draws attention to this fact when he describes a genius as one whose center of gravity lies in himself. Ruskin declares: "An artist should be fit for the best society, and should keep out of it." If Cowper could say:

O Solitude, where are the charms
That sages have seen in thy face?

Wordsworth's habitual mood was rather voiced in the words:

Now thanks to Heaven! that of its grace
Hath led me to this lonely place.

In the current issue of *The Quarterly Review* (London) these reflections and quotations are put forward, and the writer, moralizing further on the genius of solitude and its literary and artistic exponents, observes that while the human heart ever yearns for society, not solitude, yet "there are souls born as surely for solitude as they are for death." He continues:

"After all, who can altogether escape solitude? 'There is more loneliness in life than there is communion.' Association is often apparent rather than real. As Emerson remarks: 'The remoter stars seem a nebula of united light; yet there is no group which a telescope will not resolve.' . . . . . .

"Weber gave way to a fit of contemptuous despair when Beethoven's 'Fidelio' was received with indifference. He complained that the audience could not understand the greatest music, and that the music-hall would suit them better. He should have known this. Genius has ever been at its best when it has been deaf to contemporary applause. When a friend of Turner's remarked of one of his pictures, 'I never saw the Thames look like that,' the painter doubted his friend's insight, not his own, and replied, 'I do not suppose you ever did.' To be fair to oneself as well as the world is the best escape from affectation. 'Man is what God made him,' says Cervantes; and those have carried on their work with most serenity who have acquiesced, regretfully it may be, in the limitations of their birth. It is the quality, not the quantity, of approval which must sustain them. Some, indeed, have lacked even this support. There is a touch of comedy in poor Hegel's complaint, that there was only one man who understood him, and he misunderstood him. So, too, Browning, when questioned as to the meaning of something he had written, replied that the Almighty and he knew what he meant when he wrote it, but now only the Almighty knew. But while intelligible, at any rate, to himself, many a bold spirit in all times has soared into an atmosphere where he found himself alone."

In every generous heart, adds the writer in *The Quarterly*, there is a feeling of resentment, as well as of sorrow, in the contemplation of unrewarded and unappreciated genius. The solitude of too many of the world's greatest personalities has been one "not of choice, but of compulsion":

"Poets and musicians, with their high-strung organization, have contributed a melancholy list. Beethoven and Chopin felt that their music ought to entrance the world, as it did themselves; but the world had not, like them, been caught up into the heavens, and could not understand it. As we enter the realm of poetry the regal form of Dante meets us—true type of lonely sadness. The more purely imaginative the work, and the further removed from the commonplace level, the greater will be the yearning for peace. How much solitude went to the creations of Dante's brain? How often did Milton long to retreat within himself from the busy cares which beset him? The philosophic mind of Wordsworth found ample sustenance in nature; but many and sometimes conflicting influences led such poets as Petrarch, Cowper, Byron, and Shelley to their seclusion. It never found a more ardent advocate than Leopardi. Lovers of this gifted poet will recall his odes to 'Love and Death,' with their sad burden:

Al gener nostro il fato
Non donò che il morire.

"How many have turned away baffled by the riddle of such lives as those of Beethoven and Chopin—pride compacted with humility, gentleness with ferocity, the tenderest love toward mankind with the bitterest scorn. Ideals of humanity, dreams of moral and intellectual greatness for a world incapable of its attainment, doomed them to an hourly disillusionment. Both these great men would have been cheered by general recognition, tho their aspiration was for the laurel of immortality and not for the bouquet of the opera. Why do we acclaim what their contemporaries only dimly recognized? We shall see what will become of this dreamer. The world has seen many times; one great dreamer revolutionized the world. Yet the cry is still the same. Must we always permit posterity to reverse our judgments?"

America has produced at least two great exponents of the genius of solitude. One of these is William Penn, whose "Enchiridion" has lately been reprinted in London, with an Introduction by Edmund Gosse, under the title "Some Fruits of Solitude." The renaissance of this book was due to its casual discovery on a bookstall in San Francisco by Robert Louis Stevenson, who later presented a copy to a friend with the words: "If ever in all my human conduct I have done a better thing to any fellow creature than handing to you this sweet, dignified, and wholesome book, I know I shall hear of it on the last day." The second great American exponent of solitude, and perhaps the most consistent of her votaries, is Henry D. Thoreau, who insisted that he "never found the companion who was so companionable as solitude," and who proved his faith by living for many years in a simple wooden shanty in the seclusion of the pine-woods near Concord, Mass.

Nathaniel Hawthorne, too, was a "lonely man." In an article on "The Solitude of Nathaniel Hawthorne" in *The Atlantic Monthly* (November), Mr. Paul Elmer More reminds us of Hawthorne's "habit, during his early Salem years, of choosing to walk abroad at night, when no one could observe him, and of his trick, in later years, of hiding in the Concord woods rather than face a passer-by on a road"; and goes on to say that "not in the tragedies of Greece, or the epics of Italy, or the drama of Shakespeare will you find any presentation of this one truth of the penalty of solitude laid upon the human soul so fully and profoundly worked out as in the romances of Hawthorne." "The Scarlet Letter" was a noteworthy illustration of this. "The whole plot of the romance," declares Mr. More, "moves about this one conception of our human isolation as the penalty of transgression."

It is well to remember that men of genius, tho isolated from their contemporaries, do not sever the link that binds them to humanity. To quote again from the writer in *The Quarterly Review*, "they find their sympathy in the unseen comradeship

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

which is denied to them on earth. It is 'the mystical brotherhood,' of which Heine speaks, who 'bow to each other' across the centuries."

SUDERMANN'S LATEST PLAY.

HERMANN SUDERMANN'S new play, "Es Lebe das Leben" ("Long Life to Life"), which has recently been produced in Berlin and Vienna, seems to have proved a disputed success in the German capital, while in Vienna it is accepted as a very positive triumph. "Criticism has not in either city been blind to the shortcomings of the play, the chief of which is a certain theatrical nonenity," remarks W. von Sachs, the Vienna correspondent of the New York *Commercial Advertiser;* "but its merits, that it is well written, excellently constructed, and, above all, that it is eminently grateful from the historian's point of view, have been evidently more speedily detected here." Charles Harris, a Berlin correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, describes the play as "a tissue of improbabilities, which the skill of poet and actor makes for a brief season most real"; but he concedes that it has living interest and great dramatic power. We summarize his account of the plot of "Es Lebe das Leben" as follows:

HERMANN SUDERMANN.

Sudermann is dealing here with a gruesome theme. The presupposition of the whole is a case of marital infidelity in the higher circles of Berlin. It is hardly fair to call it a drama of adultery, for the degree of grossness of the infidelity is veiled in the discreetest silence. In any event, fifteen years of correct living have passed since then, and the secret seems forever safe, when the action of the play begins. The persons are, with few exceptions, Berlin aristocrats of to-day. The time is the end of the nineties, when the new civil code was taking shape in the Reichstag. The title (whatever else it may also mean) points to a passage toward the close of the fifth act, where the guilty wife proposes *a toast to life* at the moment when her own self-inflicted end is near.

The scene of the first act is in the house of Count Kellinghausen. He is a man of infinite good-nature and kindness, but otherwise quite mediocre, whereas his wife Beate is the dominating figure of the drama. She it is who has transgressed the marriage law and has found the object of her unwavering affections in a Baron Völkerlingk. Her chief aim in life is to be his counsellor and stay, to further his political career, and to awaken in him the ambition for that great future for which she thinks him fitted. The Baron has meanwhile become, through force of circumstances, the warm friend of Kellinghausen, and sees in the painful restraint of the resulting platonic relationship with Beate something of penance for his wrong.

In the heat of a political campaign, Völkerlingk's former secretary, who has gone over to his opponents, the Socialists, publicly alludes to the whole scandal, and in the hour of the Baron's triumph the news reaches Kellinghausen's ears. He asks his friend and his wife, as a matter of form, to give their word of honor that the charges are false. The man is ready, but the woman comes out with the truth, for she is convinced that Völkerlingk's lie would necessarily be followed by his death at his own hands. From that moment her course is clear to her; she must end her life that he may live and fulfil his high destiny.

To save appearances, for the time being at least, Count Kellinghausen plans a public breakfast, at which all the political leaders are to be present, Völkerlingk among them. The guests come, the quondam friends drink to each other's health. Beate also has her toast to offer. She reminds them how she has struggled with death for many years, and has yet found existence so beautiful and desirable that she can fitly propose to-day a toast to life. As the glasses clink in response to her little speech, she is seized by a spasm of pain and weakness and totters out of the room to die.

Kuno Francke, who writes to *The Evening Post* from Berlin under date February 9, is very severe in his criticism of the new play, which he treats as a striking illustration of the degenerate tendencies in the modern German drama. He says:

"The motives which actuate the events in this play are artificial to the last degree; and while there runs a hidden protest through it against the suppression of individuality demanded by the complicated moral code of the modern state, there appears not a single character in it who dares to be truly himself, and most of the characters (to borrow one of the author's own phrases) seem to be living in a prison which they themselves guard. A sorry turn, indeed, to be taken by the author of 'Heimat.' . . . . . .

"When will the German drama fulfil the prophetic message of fifteen years ago, free itself from the shackles of sentimentality and conventional formality, and rise to a really human representation of the great conflicts of modern life? Björnsen's 'Beyond Our Strength,' which is being performed with such masterly skill in all the great German theaters, should point the way toward this goal."

THE BOOK BAROMETER.

FROM the booksellers' and librarians' reports for the month ending February 1, it appears that "The Right of Way" still maintains its supremacy. Among the other recently published novels, "The Man from Glengarry" and "Sir Richard Calmady" occupy the most prominent places. The appended lists are taken from *The World's Work* (March):

BOOK-DEALERS' REPORTS.

1. The Right of Way—Parker.
2. The Man from Glengarry—Connor.
3. Lazarre—Catherwood.
4. The Cavalier—Cable.
5. Marietta—Crawford.
6. The Crisis—Churchill.
7. Kim—Kipling.
8. The History of Sir Richard Calmady—Malet.
9. Count Hannibal—Weyman.
10. D'ri and I—Bacheller.
11. In the Fog—Davis.
12. Lives of the Hunted—Seton.
13. Blennerhasset—Pidgin.
14. The Ruling Passion—Van Dyke.
15. Graustark—McCutcheon.
16. The Portion of Labor—Wilkins.
17. The Eternal City—Caine.
18. The Benefactress—Anon.
19. If I Were King—McCarthy.
20. Cardigan—Chambers.
21. Circumstance—Mitchell.
22. The Making of an American—Riis.
23. Tarry Thou Till I Come—Croly.
24. The Velvet Glove—Merriman.
25. One of My Sons—Green.
26. The Pines of Lory—Mitchell.
27. The Garden of a Commuter's Wife—Anon.
28. Stratagems and Spoils—White.
29. Trees in Winter—Huntington.
30. God Wills It—Davis.

LIBRARIANS' REPORTS.

1. The Right of Way—Parker.
2. The Crisis—Churchill.
3. Lazarre—Catherwood.
4. D'ri and I—Bacheller.
5. The Eternal City—Caine.
6. The Man from Glengarry—Connor.
7. Blennerhasset—Pidgin.
8. Up from Slavery—Washington.
9. Cardigan—Chambers.
10. The Cavalier—Cable.
11. Kim—Kipling.
12. The Making of an American—Riis.
13. Lives of the Hunted—Seton.
14. Marietta—Crawford.
15. The History of Sir Richard Calmady.—Malet.
16. The Helmet of Navarre—Runkle.
17. The Benefactress—Anon.
18. The Ruling Passion—Van Dyke.
19. The Life of R. L. Stevenson—Balfour.
20. Graustark—McCutcheon.
21. Alice of Old Vincennes—Thompson.
22. Life Everlasting—Fiske.
23. Heroines of Fiction—Howells.
24. The Tory Lover—Jewett.
25. My Lady Peggy Goes to Town—Mathews.
26. The Riddle of the Universe—Haeckel.
27. The Puppet Crown—McGrath.
28. When Knighthood was in Flower—Major.
29. Janice Meredith—Ford.
30. Tarry Thou till I Come—Croly.

The six most popular books of the month, as given in the list compiled by *The Bookman* (March), are as follows:

1. The Right of Way—Parker.
2. The Cavalier—Cable.
3. The Man from Glengarry—Connor.
4. Lazarre—Catherwood.
5. Sir Richard Calmady—Malet.
6. The Crisis—Churchill.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

SOME EARLY PREDICTIONS REGARDING PHOTOGRAPHY.

IN the year 1839 a proposition was before the French parliament to vote a sum of money to Daguerre, the inventor of the daguerreotype process, as a national testimonial to his contribution to science. The matter was referred to the eminent scientist Arago for his report. This report is unearthed from the records by M. L. de Launay, who writes of it in *La Nature* (February 15). It is particularly interesting for its statement of the exact status of photography in its early infancy and for its somewhat amusing forecasts. In the light of what we know to-day, the great Arago's opinions that photography would never become common, and that it could not be utilized to take portraits, have a curious interest. How many of our sober scientific predictions of to-day—about wireless telegraphy, for instance—will read just as foolishly in 1975? Says M. de Launay:

"In the first place, Arago recalls the invention of the camera obscura by the Neapolitan Jean Baptiste Porta, and the wish expressed by all who had observed the reproduction of objects by its means that some means might be discovered for rendering them permanent. 'This,' he adds, 'seemed to be a dream . . . but it has nevertheless been realized.' He then narrates the first results obtained by Niepce in 1827, which seemed limited to 'the photographic reproduction of engravings.' Niepce, who, it will be remembered, caused light to act on bitumen, was obliged to make exposures of 10 to 12 hours in bright sunlight, which made even the reproduction of inanimate objects impossible, owing to the movement of their shadows."

The method of Daguerre was a great improvement over this, and Arago states that its rapidity was the feature that had most amazed the public. He says:

"'In fact, ten to twelve minutes are all that are necessary, in dark winter days, to take a view of a monument or a part of a city. In summer, under bright sunlight, this may be reduced one half.' What would he have said to our exposures of one-hundredth of a second or less? . . . The following remark shows remarkable scientific foresight: Perhaps thousands of fine pictures will be made by means of the daguerreotype before its mode of action has been completely analyzed.' Not thousands, but millions of photographs have been taken, and we are not yet certain about the essential principle of the process—the modification undergone by the iodid, chlorid, or bromid of silver under the action of light and made visible only under the influence of the developer.

"Arago looks forward to the reproduction of the buildings of foreign lands; . . . he points out with Paul Delaroche the advantage that painters may derive from photography (perhaps the point where early hopes have been least realized, since it has given us only photographic facsimiles, against which real artists have reacted toward impressionism). Finally, he asks these two important questions which may make us smile; namely, whether photographic methods will ever become common and whether they may be applied to portraiture."

M. de Launay paraphrases Arago's answers to these questions. The French savant, thinking, of course, of the cumbrous and expensive daguerreotype, concludes that photography will never be commonly used, and that those who hope to preserve souvenirs of travel by its means are simply deceiving themselves. What would Arago have thought, exclaims M. de Launay, if he could have been in Switzerland in 1901! There he would have seen armies of cameras, snapping on all sides, even from trains in motion. As to portraiture, which later became the most successful field of daguerreotypy, Arago is also doubtful. He says in his report:

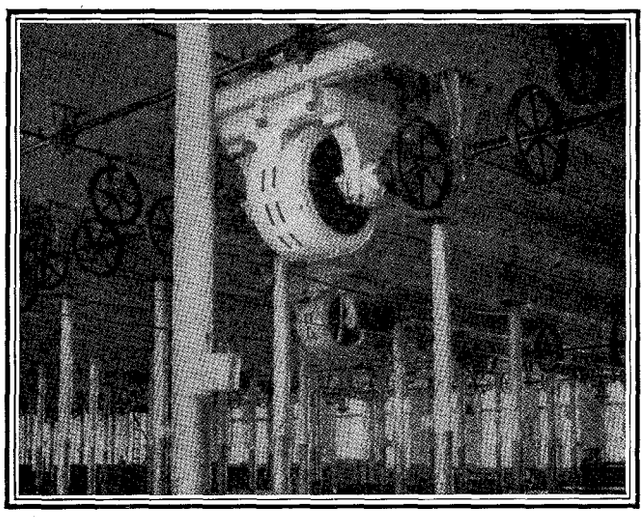
"The solution of the problem involves two apparently irreconcilable conditions. That the image may be formed rapidly, that is to say, during the four or five minutes of immobility that we may expect from the living subject, the face must be in full sunlight; but in full sunlight the most impassible countenance will be distorted into a grimace."

He notes, however, that Daguerre himself has endeavored to solve the difficulty by the interposition of a blue veil. In conclusion Arago clearly states the problem of color photography very much as it exists to-day, and M. de Launay remarks that, in the solution of this, we are in much the same position as Daguerre was in 1839 with relation to that of the ordinary photograph. "Perhaps," he says, "the next half-century will give us real photography in colors, that is to say, the direct and complete fixation of the colored image as we see it in the camera or in a looking-glass."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ELECTRIC COTTON-MILLS.

THE accompanying picture is not upside down, as it would appear to be on a casual glance. It is a view in one of the new Southern cotton-mills where the machinery is operated by electricity and where the motors are attached to the ceiling to avoid taking up floor-space. Says W. B. Smith Whaley, who writes of them in *Cassier's Magazine* (March):

"The motors, which are placed overhead, as shown above, do not occupy any floor space, are absolutely out of reach, afford no danger to human life, and are so proportioned as to give, according to the number installed, the greatest flexibility to the plant as a whole. No special machinery is installed for lighting the plant, as the current is taken from the generator producing the power. Temporary power for any purpose, in any portion of the plant, is easily supplied by a portable motor, which is readily tapped on any power circuit in convenient reach. These and many other advantages, from a mechanical standpoint, have been demonstrated by actual experience.



ELECTRIC COTTON-MILL, SHOWING MOTORS ON CEILING.

"There is a saving in the friction alone of 20 per cent. The producing capacity of the machinery operated is, in actual practise, increased about 4 per cent., due to the steadiness of this method of driving over the usual method of ropes and belts, and the more uniform speed obtained throughout the plant. The enormous flexibility and economic problems solved by the installation of these electric-driven cotton-mills are felt even outside of the mill itself. The plants are readily available for furnishing power to others within reach to the extent of its surplus, and may produce a considerable revenue from this source; and they can supply power at a lower figure than that at which isolated plants could generate their own power.

"In the city of Columbia, S. C., the Olympia power plant not only drives the Olympia Cotton-Mills, the Granby Cotton-Mills, and the Capital City Mills, but also the street-railway, and furnishes the light and power company current for cars, arc lights,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and incandescent lights from the same source, and more economically than the individual companies could maintain separate power plants, while the Olympia Mills sell the current at a substantial profit.

"South Carolina will shortly have operating no less than fifteen of these electrically driven cotton-mills, which will gradually affect the economic conditions in the section surrounding each of them, by offering conveniences more cheaply than these communities could possibly hope to get them by independent plants.

"It appears possible thus in the near future to operate a line of electric railroad, with mills and intermediate power-stations, from the mountains to the sea, and at less cost than by the establishment of plants for the purposes of the roads alone."

POISONOUS EFFECTS OF WOOD ALCOHOL.

WE recently quoted an article in which it was pointed out that ordinary wood alcohol is a poison. Altho this is the case, it is stated by Dr. H. T. Guss, of Washington, in *The Medical World* (March) that only one State—Ohio—restricts its sale on this account. Dr. Guss notes that many people do not understand that wood alcohol is chemically distinct from ordinary alcohol, and suppose it to be merely alcohol made from wood. He says:

"It was formerly quite a point in favor of the introduction and use of wood alcohol that it could not be taken as a drink, for it was (and is) not uncommon for workmen to drink ordinary alcohol diluted with water—especially when obtained without cost. Indeed, some physicians prefer to prescribe common alcohol in this way rather than to direct its use in the form of brandy or whisky. Some refiners of wood alcohol now assert that the placing on the market an article which 'will perform all the domestic functions of grain alcohol,' having the caution on every package 'must not be used internally,' should have the effect of reducing the danger of the misuse of alcohol instead of increasing it. It does not appear that this effect is being realized, however.

"Wood alcohol has been used to a considerable extent in the preparation of extract of witch-hazel, bay rum, Florida water, and other toilet articles, and in liniments; also in extracts and essences put up for internal use. It has even been substituted for the official alcohol in the preparation of medicinal tinctures and other remedies. It is represented as a 'refreshing luxury for the bath and for massage purposes.' Such uses may not be unattended with danger, as shown by the numerous accidents and fatalities that have been reported.

"It occurred to me, as doubtless it has occurred to many, whether or not wood alcohol is used to adulterate or imitate the common alcoholic beverages? Inquiries made at the Bureau of Internal Revenue and at the Department of Agriculture have been answered in the negative; that is, there is no official information that wood alcohol is used to any extent to adulterate beverages in this country. However, the suggestion was made by different persons before the congressional committee that it might be used in this way, and a man from North Carolina said he understood it was so used. From a statement in 'Allbutt's System of Medicine' it appears that whisky is known to be adulterated with wood alcohol in Great Britain.

"There is a large consumption of extracts—principally ginger—in some districts where such use is practically the same as a beverage. Only one manufacturer admitted, before the congressional committee, that he used wood alcohol in making extract of ginger, and he seemed to think it perfectly legitimate. Others were certainly in the same business, either then or subsequently, as shown by the reports of deaths and blindness resulting from the use of such preparations. In Georgia, 'Jamaica ginger' is scheduled as an intoxicant. . . . . .

"The physiological effects and the therapeutical properties of wood alcohol have not been fully investigated. In general it is stated that the actions of wood alcohol resemble those of grain alcohol; that the stage of excitement is more marked in the case of wood alcohol; that the subsequent stages succeed one another more quickly; that the effects do not pass off as readily. Much remains to be accurately determined, however. The mean toxic dose of wood alcohol is considerably less than that of grain alcohol—it is stated at about three-fourths or probably less; the effects of its continued use seem to be much more disastrous. The effects, post mortem, resemble those produced by acute poisoning from grain alcohol; but they are generally more marked, especially in the liver and kidneys."

SANITARY MONEY.

THE substitution of aluminum tablets for paper bank-bills or government notes is advocated on sanitary grounds by A. L. Benedict in *The Medical Times*, March. Says this writer:

"Probably every one with a modicum of esthetic taste, not to mention sanitary information, has been disgusted with the filthy condition of our paper currency. , It is impossible to say just how much disease is transmitted by this medium, but the impossibility of quarantining against currency, the failure of the Government to establish accessible offices for the redemption of infected or obviously dirty bills, the many hands through which they pass, and the common custom of moistening the fingers with the lips and tongue, in counting rolls of bills, leave no reasonable doubt that diphtheria, the exanthemata, tuberculosis, and other diseases are frequently communicated in this manner. Some physicians are said to wash or actually to disinfect paper currency, but they certainly can not refuse to accept dirty money nor can they disinfect their pocketbooks satisfactorily, and most of us realize the utter impracticability of precautions against this mode of transmitting disease.

"Coins are less readily infected, and most metals—notably silver—are actually antiseptic even in the elemental state; yet coins are too little portable and too liable to accidental loss to answer the prime requisites of a medium of exchange, except for small amounts, a fact recognized by the limitation of the amount for which they are legal tender. A newspaper critic has called attention to the fact that 'crisp' bills are mainly affected by fictitious personages in novels who give them to newsboys, deserving widows, and other worthy objects of charity, but that they are universally regarded as a nuisance by persons in real life, their sole mitigating quality being their cleanness.

"The recent introduction of aluminum as a substitute for cardboard, and its adaptability for receiving almost any kind of marking known to the graphic arts, as well as to the art of engraving or stamping metal surfaces, suggests that this metal might well supplant our familiar paper currency. The present bills are almost universally folded into fours. Aluminum sheets of a corresponding size would be neither bulkier nor heavier than our present bills, and the practicability of using sheets of this reduced size is established by the precedent of the fractional currency used during the Civil War and until the resumption of specie payments by the United States. An immense amount of time and of losses by miscounting would be saved by the use of sheets not requiring folding and unfolding and not especially liable to stick together. Aluminum sheets could also readily be perforated for ready determination of value and the prevention of fraudulent alteration of denomination, as is the custom in regard to checks; they could not be cut and pasted so as to make seven-eighths of a bill pass for an entire bill, and they would be redeemable after exposure to water and a degree of heat which would destroy paper money. Unlike paper, aluminum not only presents a surface for impressions by the engraver, but it may actually be stamped or cut, like a coin. Aluminum is itself quite resistant to attrition, and by suitable alloy it may be rendered almost absolutely proof against ordinary wear."

Antidotes to the Poisons of Disease.—Interesting experiments on the neutralization of disease toxins, made by Mme. Sieber, professor at St. Petersburg University, are described in the *Revue Générale des Sciences*. "The author has proved that binoxid of calcium and oxygenated water destroy the toxins of diphtheria and tetanus and a vegetable glucosid, abrin. The oxydases, of animal or vegetable origin, also neutralize the toxins, but have no effect on abrin. To give an idea of this neutralizing or destructive power a few figures will suffice. Half a gram [8 grains] of calcium binoxid will neutralize in ten minutes twenty times a mortal dose of abrin, and in four hours nearly 5,000 mortal doses of the same. The action on diphtheritic and

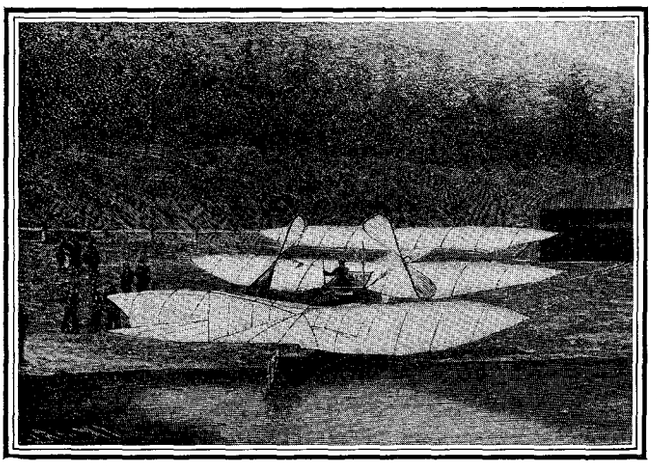
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tetanic toxins is not less energetic; thus the same dose of calcium binoxid will neutralize nearly 1,000 fatal doses of either toxin. As regards oxygenated water it can not be used in large doses, as it is poisonous; but in very small doses it neutralizes 600 mortal doses of diphtheritic toxin. The same is practically true of the oxydases, except that they have no action on abrin. It is an interesting fact that the neutralizing action of the oxydases on toxins shows itself not only in the laboratory test-tube, but also in the living animal when the mixture of oxydase and toxin is injected as soon as prepared, and even in cases where the two substances are injected in different parts of the body."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AN ICE-BOAT FLYING-MACHINE.

A RECENT attempt to solve the problem of artificial flight made by W. Kress, a German engineer, is described in *The Scientific American Supplement* (March 1). Kress has labored for twenty years on an aeroplane which consists of an ice-boat having two keels and a long stem. It is described as follows:

"The keels served as runners when the machine is traveling over ice or snow. Two resilient sail-propellers, rotated by a



KRESS' AEROPLANE, STARTING.

Courtesy of *The Scientific American.*

benzin motor in opposite directions, drive the apparatus. Above the boat, arched sails, constituting resistant kite surfaces, are carried, one sail being mounted somewhat above the other, so that it will receive an impinging body of air without interference from the other sails. The aeroplane thus constituted is guided by a horizontal and a vertical rudder, both of which, however, are used only in flying. Owing to lack of funds, the inventor could not equip his air-ship with a benzin-motor of the special construction and power desired, and was therefore compelled to use an ordinary automobile motor. Thus fitted out the aeroplane was first tried on water. For it is Mr. Kress's opinion that water-trials should first be made in order to ascertain whether the motor, propellers, rudders, and other parts have been properly arranged and are trustworthy and perfectly efficient in operation. Only when the safety of the machine has thus been proven should aerial flights be taken. The sense of security obtained by numerous water-trials and the increased speed attained with each trial will finally give to the aeronaut that confidence which will enable him to soar aloft. That moment, according to Mr. Kress, may come unawares; the ship may of its own accord leave the surface of the water. So far as the preliminary water-trials are concerned, the Kress aeroplane seems to have met its inventor's expectations. In the presence of an officer of the aeronautical division of the German army the flying-machine was taken from its housing and carted to a nearby lake. Kress seated himself in the boat and pulled the starting-lever. The propellers drove the machine along at a uniform speed, according to the accounts which have been received. In order to test the maneuvering power of the contrivance Kress is said to have performed various evolutions and to have succeeded even in making headway against the wind. The steering apparatus seems to have acted efficiently. The motor, however, proved inadequate. With a motor of less weight and greater horse-power the inventor believes that his flying-machine would be an assured success."

ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF SCIENCE.

IN a recent work entitled "Ethnic Psychology" (Paris, 1901), M. Charles Letourneau presents some interesting ideas regarding the first appearance of scientific thought and investigation in the human race and regarding its present status and future prospects. We quote the following from a review of M. Letourneau's book published in the *Revue Scientifique* (February 1):

"It was in the primitive clan, at once school and workshop, that man began to acquire all that distinguishes him from the lower animals. During the long sociologic stage of clan life, our ancestors became the possessors, in particular, of morality—that is to say, of the mental impressions, tenacious and hereditary, on which still are based the clearest of our altruistic feelings—the noble tendencies that lead the most generous of us in many cases to subordinate our personal interests to the general good, and that inspire us with instinctive repulsion for certain acts that are harmful to society. The narrow solidarity of clan life brought about a feeling favorable to mutual aid in all its members. Then the human mind began its characteristic evolution, passing through the mythical phase."

This initiated what the author calls the "duel between faith and reason," a condition "eminently unfavorable," he thinks, to the development and extension of science. How, then, are we to account for its advances? M. Letourneau remarks, says his reviewer, "that we can not invoke the aid of progressive selection in the Darwinian sense, since, on the contrary, all moral and social forces have been arrayed against truth. In the great Eastern countries, similar tho less rigorous conditions have paralyzed all boldness of thought and all scientific investigation. We must therefore conclude that the peoples of Europe are endowed with more hardy minds than those of other races." M. Letourneau believes that the verities that science has established so firmly as to defy all criticism are as follows: "The indestructibility—that is, the eternity—of matter; the demonstration that light and heat and all forces are but simple modes of motion; that the essential phenomenon of life reduces to a double exchange of matter within the organized substance; that without the necessity of invoking instantaneous geologic revolutions and magical creations, the living species of animals and plants have been produced slowly and successively throughout the ages; that conscious life is a function of the nerve-centers." The evolution theory is the crown of the work. Still, the author reminds us, the great mass of mankind is still "below the scientific horizon." There may be backward movement, therefore, and such retrogression has even been predicted by the English anthropologist Tylor. Too much light, however, has been shed on the world to admit of "its extinguishment everywhere and forever."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Value of Rest.—That brief periods of work at the highest possible tension alternating with longer periods of rest or changed activity represent the best working conditions is asserted by Dr. Alexander F. Chamberlain, in *The Popular Science Monthly* (March). He finds evidence to support it in studying separately the life of the animal, the child, the genius, the criminal, the savage, and the race, and he believes that the experience of other than mere professional athletes, the methods of animal trainers, the results of half-time schools, the progressive reduction of the hours of labor for workingmen and shop-employees,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

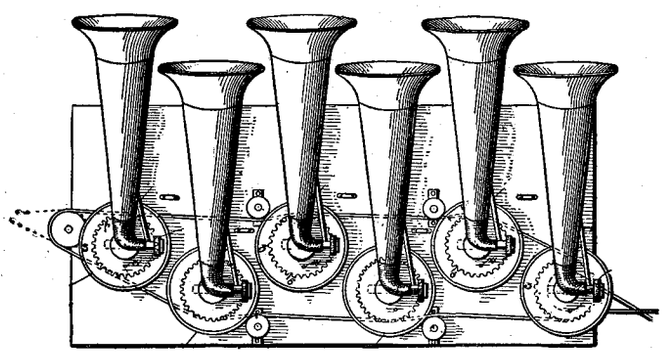
will furnish many more data of the same kind. Says Dr. Chamberlain:

"It has been argued that two hours physical labor *per diem* would suffice, were the product economically distributed, to keep the whole world well supplied, so great has been the advance in labor-saving machinery, methods of transportation, etc. Is it altogether unreasonable to suppose that two hours intellectual work, under right conditions and with economic distribution of the product, would suffice to keep the whole world supplied here also? Two hours of every one's best would be something worth achieving, physically and intellectually. An end something like this is the ideal to which things are bound to tend. Some poet of the future may be able to sing: 'Better the New World hour than the long European day.' The racial nervousness of the American people, non-pathological in reality, is perhaps the groundwork for this achievement."

A MULTIPLE GRAMOPHONE.

MUCH of the strained and unnatural quality of sounds reproduced by the ordinary gramophone, especially in the case of the human voice, is due to the fact that in order to make the reproduction as loud as possible the original must be the result of abnormal effort. This has been remedied by a device described in *The Electrical Review* (March 8), due to Emile Berliner, of Washington, the well-known inventor. Says the author of the description above mentioned:

"He provides a machine made up of a number of separate gramophones, all of which may be operated simultaneously. As is well known, gramophone records are exact duplicates of each



IMPROVED GRAMOPHONE.
Courtesy of *The Electrical Review* (New York).

otner even to the minutest detail, and as such are made in large numbers. The only difficulty to be overcome in operating several is to have them exactly register with each other and be operated simultaneously. He provides a table or support upon which are mounted a number of rotary tables of the usual gramophone type and adapted to receive the well-known record tablets of commerce. These tablets are generally arranged in a staggered row, each being supported on an upright spindle or shaft journaled in a standard fastened to the table. Upon each shaft just below the table is secured a disk having equally spaced radially projecting pins on its periphery. The disks are all of the same size, with the same number of pins, and they are driven together with the tables at the same speed by means of a belt, having perforations spaced to fit the pins and operated by a motor of any desirable construction. . . . The registering devices make it possible to insure the contact of each stylus with a corresponding point of each record by the mere act of placing the stylus on the proper line. Power being applied to rotate the records, identical sounds issue from each of the horns, and the combined body of sound may be made as great as desired by using an appropriate number of records. Therefore, it is possible to provide an exact reproduction of the human voice or to make it louder or softer."

Hibernation among Russian Peasants.—To accustom themselves to hunger and to the absence of food, the Russian peasant practises a sort of hibernation, says a curious note in *L'Anthropologie*. "As soon as the head of the house discovers that the quantity of rye on hand is not sufficient to last out the winter, he arranges to limit its consumption. . . . The whole family goes to bed and sleeps for the greater part of the next four or five months. In order to economize the animal heat and to limit as much as possible the necessity for food, all movement is restricted to what is absolutely necessary. The custom is called 'liojka,' and is practised by whole districts. Only the most imperative want is permitted to disturb the slumber, and immediately all is silent again."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A NEW ALLOY FOR METALLIC MIRRORS.

A NEW alloy of aluminum is announced that is especially suited to use for mirrors, owing to its ability to take a very high polish. Metal mirrors are still used in the arts, especially in the construction of fine scientific apparatus, and it is probable that the new substance will find an extended use. In *Science Illustrée* (November 30) M. M. Molinie writes of it as follows:

"Besides their use in the toilet, polished metal mirrors are incontestably superior, for use in optical apparatus, to those of silvered glass or glass covered with tin amalgam.

"The surfaces of these last are open to the objection that they have two reflecting surfaces, one due to the metal, the other to the glass, and that the reflected rays are optically altered and colored, preventing proper observation in many cases. These instruments of precision give to metallic mirrors their chief interest, since the glass industry is now able to furnish ordinary mirrors at a very low price.

"An alloy or metal to be used for mirrors must be susceptible to perfect polish, must be light, hard, and not acted on by the air so that it may preserve its brilliancy. It must be white, so that the images will not be colored, and it must be easily worked in all forms, concave or convex, required by the theory of the instruments. Up to the present time, the metals most used for this purpose have been iron, gold, and silver."

The new alloy spoken of is magnalium, a combination of magnesium and aluminum. The two constituents are used separately, and the liquid aluminum is poured into the magnesium, heated to 650°. This alloy has the lightness of aluminum, the quality of melting at about 600° to 700°, and that of casting easily, besides having a very great resistance to reagents.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"It is on account of the physical conformation of her shoulder that a girl can never hope to throw like a boy," says *Health* (London). "This is what one of the physicians of a girls' college gives as the result of his deep and prolonged investigation on the subject. 'It is a physical impossibility for a girl to throw strongly and accurately as a boy throws,' said the doctor. 'A girl throws with a rigid arm, and it is out of the question for her to acquire a free movement such as is possible with a boy, because her collar-bone is larger and sets lower than a boy's. In other sports where this action is not brought into play, she may excel, but she may as well give up all hope of ever learning to throw.'"

"PRINCE HENRY of Germany has completed his rapid and extensive tour without the least failure on the part of the railroad companies," says *The Railway and Engineering Review*. "He can hardly fail to have been impressed with the perfection of the railway service; and it is understood that his comments have been of a most favorable nature. There has been something of luck in this, for during his trip floods of an unexampled nature and extent have prevailed, to the great interruption of railway traffic. He missed it all, however, and met with no annoying delay anywhere. That a program of entertainment so full as to include almost every waking hour should have been carried out so exactly is a little remarkable, even under the great care given by railway managers throughout the entire route."

IT is noted by *The Electrical Review* that electricity made an unusually good showing at the "captains of industry" luncheon to Prince Henry. It says: "Among the electrical men present were founders of the industries of arc lighting, incandescent lighting, central-station distribution, the polyphase transmission of power, the electric street-railway, a variety of electrochemical processes, the inventors of the telephone and of the greatest improvement in the art of telephony, the inventor of practical electrical measuring instruments, and representatives of the largest institutions for manufacturing electrical apparatus, for utilizing electrical power for railways, for signaling and for other processes, and the largest institutions of learning for electrical engineering in the world. Surely, no other country could make such a showing."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

IS SELF-SACRIFICE OR SELF-DEVELOPMENT THE IDEAL OF RELIGION?

THE problem suggested by the opposing ideals of culture and restraint is the subject of a book (reviewed in our columns last week) by the Rev. Hugh Black, an Edinburgh Presbyterian clergyman. According to *The British Weekly* (London), "no religious book of late years has been so much noticed and commended alike by literary critics and Christian critics of all churches" as this. Mr. Black states the problem, which he declares to be "the problem of all religion," in the following words:

"Should a man obey his nature or thwart it, seek self-limitation or self-expansion? In some moods it appears to us as if the best attitude, as it is certainly the easiest way to peace, is to accept simply what seem the surface facts of our nature, and give up the long passion of the saints after the unattainable. Yet in other moods we recognize that life gains in dignity and solemn grandeur when a man realizes even once that for him in the ultimate issue there are in all the world only God and his own soul. We no sooner take up one of the positions than doubts pervade the mind as to its sufficiency. If we say that the secret of life is just to accept our nature and seek its harmonious unfolding, immediately the question arises whether self-culture is not only a subtle form of self-indulgence. If again we make renunciation the infallible method, we can not keep out the question, whether it is not moral cowardice that we refuse to live the larger life and to wield the wider power which culture seems to offer."

Matthew Arnold defined culture as "pursuit of our total perfection by means of getting to know, on all matters which most concern us, the best that has been thought and said in the world." He assumed that we might reach perfection if we only were able to *know*. But, according to Mr. Black, "life is bigger and more complex than that would make out." He continues:

"Mere cultivated intelligence is no safe guide, as could be illustrated from the biographies of the most eminent apostles and the most diligent disciples of culture. In finding our way about amid the mysteries of the world and the practical problems of life, merely through getting to know what others have thought and said, tho it be the choicest thought and the noblest speech, there is no guaranty that our acquired information will avail much for our particular difficulties. And even the light that is in us may be darkness. . . . While self-culture is a legitimate and necessary aim, it is not a complete end for human life. It is only one side, tho a very important one, and needs to be supplemented and raised to a higher point and used as a means for a larger end than itself. Only this can save it from the inevitable degradation that must befall it, if it remain on the lower level as an ideal for self. Not even its achievements and conquests, not even creative genius in art and brilliant discoveries in science, can suffice for life, if there be not an inspiring force grander than the desire to reach self-development."

If culture as an ideal is a failure, so also, contends Mr. Black, is asceticism, for asceticism, by using methods only of repression and restraint, "withdraws attention from the true seat of sin, which is the human heart, and transfers it to what is really external to the life." The author goes on to say:

"To have as weapons only negative prohibitions is to fight a losing battle. The ascetic method is but another form of externalism, which is the curse of religion. Tho it seems to begin in contempt for the external side of life, as a matter of fact its fundamental mistake is that it exaggerates the external. It sets too much stress on mere surroundings; for true life is possible anywhere, and evil is not confined to particular spots. Temptations, therefore, are not killed by creating a desert and calling it peace. Humility may be found on the steps of a throne, and spiritual pride can kill the soul of a solitary desert saint or the hermit on a pillar. It follows that the methods employed are futile, being purely negative, an outside method of attacking the problem. It is false to make virtue consist in the mere denial of gratifications which our nature craves; and it is, to say the least, a calamity to look upon religion as a sort of moral police, saying, 'You must not do this.' Virtue, it is true, will always have a negative side; religion will always seem self-denial; but that is not the essence either of virtue or religion."

Mr. Black believes that the Christian solution of the problem presented lies in accepting neither culture nor asceticism as ends in themselves, but rather in grasping what each asserts, while rejecting what each denies. He concludes:

"Culture for its own sake, and sacrifice for its own sake, are neither a sufficient end, but they each find scope and are made reasonable by the great Christian thought of *service*, which reconciles so many difficulties which meet us in this whole region. With such a dominating motive as service there will be room for all types of personality, and for all individual capacities, however divergent. We will see the need of self-restraint, discipline, and the sterner qualities, supposed to be associated only with Puritanism; and, on the other hand, if we recognize that the end of all our training of our powers is for service, we will not limit the thought of service, as narrow Puritanism so often did. We will know that it takes all sorts of men to make a world; and if they be true men serving the common weal according to capacity, it does not matter much where and how they serve, or in what department of work. There are many and various kinds of service; and their rank is settled, not according to the type of work, but according to the spirit in which it is done. It is not dull uniformity in what is called charitable work that is needed, but spiritual consecration that will make all work sacred because inspired with a noble motive. . . . . .

"It is religion man needs, not culture in itself. So the birthplace of modern civilization is not Athens, but Calvary. The 'pale Galilean' has conquered against all the full-blooded gospels of the natural joy of life, but conquered in the grandest way of conquest, not by the extermination of the opponent, but by changing the enemy into a friend. When the sons of Greece are not against but for the sons of Zion; when all ideals of culture find their inspiration and nourishment in the divine ideals of Jesus, and take their place in the great, loving world-purpose of the world's Savior; when thought, and art, and literature, and knowledge, and life are brought into subjection to the obedience of Christ, that is the true victory."

A ROMAN CATHOLIC PLAN TO ACHIEVE ANGLO-SAXON UNITY.

MR. ROBERT STEIN, of the United States Geological Survey, a well-known arctic explorer as well as a student of social and religious questions, makes a suggestion on behalf of Anglo-Saxon unity which he believes, if carried into effect, would "achieve in a moment what parliaments have labored in vain for a century to achieve." His proposal is simply that the heir-apparent to the British throne should renounce the anti-Catholic declaration which every English monarch is at present compelled to make upon his accession. Writing in *The Anglo-American Magazine* (New York and London, March), Mr. Stein says:

"Whoever believes that the best good of humanity is bound up with the union of all English-speaking nations, and looks upon this as the supreme interest of the day, must feel alarmed at anything tending to estrange a section of the English-speaking world. The forces that tend toward union are none too strong at best. The transition from 'indefinite, incoherent homogeneity to definite coherent heterogeneity' seems much slower than is compatible with the safety of the organism in view of the hostile elements around. One can not but grow indignant, then, at the perversity which deliberately insists on the retention of so dangerous a source of discord as this anti-Catholic declaration. We have heard it repeated till we know the phrase by heart, that religious feeling is one of the most potent causes of animosity among men, and thus it seems incomprehensible how those who profess to aim at union can continue to demand that the sovereign at his accession shall pronounce words which brutally wound the religious feelings of twelve millions of his subjects. . . . Everybody knows that the hostility of the Irish-Americans is one of the main obstacles to closer Anglo-American union, and thus, when some people on the other side of the water are seen trying not to pla-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

cate this hostility but to feed it with the most inflammable of fuels, it seems no exaggeration to say that they are worse enemies to Anglo-Saxondom than Pathan or Boer."

From all parts of the world, declares Mr. Stein, have come the strongly worded protests of Roman Catholics against the "heinous blasphemy" of the English coronation oath—an oath which "gibbets the very two beliefs on which Catholics are most tremblingly sensitive: the sacrament of the Eucharist and the veneration of the Mother of God." Nothing would propitiate the Roman Catholics of the British empire and, indeed, of the whole world, observes the writer, nothing would tend to draw the Anglo-Saxon nations together in bonds of comity, more thoroughly than would a renunciation of the anti-Catholic oath. He concludes:

"There is said to exist in England a feeling that the crown has not enough power. *The South African Magazine* (Catholic) says: 'The crown can not move in the matter.' This, to a foreigner, seems surprising, since it is the king whose conscience and self-respect are vitally interested in the matter. 'King' used to mean 'leader'; has it come to pass that the king must always be led? Here is an opportunity to restore to the word its ancient meaning. The heir-apparent, sharing his father's repugnance to anything ungentlemanly, is said to have referred, 'with generous indiscretion,' to 'that horrid oath.' If he were to announce before some assembly (preferably in Ireland) that he intends to make no declaration whatever on his accession, the results could not fail to be the happiest. . . . . .

"It is pleasant, even in anticipation, to imagine the joy which the news would bring to the Catholics of Canada, Australia, and South Africa. The fervor of loyalty thus kindled may be a factor of no little importance when the practical solution of the problem of imperial federation is taken in hand. The good-will of the eighteen million Catholics in the United States may be of decisive influence in any endeavor to promote the cause of the Anglo-American alliance. Then there is the alliance with Germany—the Older England, as Green affectionately calls it—an alliance so earnestly advocated by Sir Henry M. Stanley, and so natural that in point of fact there is not a single instance in history where Englishmen and Germans faced each other on the battlefield, while in most of their battles the two peoples fought side by side. If it be desired to render this natural alliance formal and perpetual, the good-will of the powerful Center party in the Reichstag will be of essential moment. All these happy results, however, will be small compared to the conciliation of Ireland. . . . If the heir-apparent, as above suggested, were to announce before an assembly of Irishmen his determination not to submit to the foolish statute that would force him to insult their religion, it would startle the Irish nation as the 'sweet bell' which, according to the legend, is to proclaim to their isle a reign of 'peace and love.'"

A Challenge to the Higher Critics.—The Rev. T. T. Eaton, LL.D., editor of *The Western Recorder* (Louisville, Bapt.), is a theologian of the "old school," and he never lets pass an opportunity to refute the arguments of the higher critics. He has lately issued to them a challenge to give to the world an "up-to-date Bible" which shall bear comparison with the original Scriptures, and he deems this a not unreasonable request, if it be true that "God has by no means confined His inspiration to those who wrote the Bible" and that He has "inspired men in all ages as truly as He inspired the prophets and apostles." His arguments are elaborated as follows in *The Watchman* (Boston, Bapt.):

"The modern school of theologians hold that the Bible was written between 800 B.C. and 100 or 150 A.D. So that in the Bible we have the words of great leaders on the problems of religion for 900 years. This school regard the Bible as of great spiritual value, but as having the defects of the thinking and the beliefs of the men of the times in which it was produced. . . . .

"If these things be true, it necessarily follows that we ought not to be dependent for our Bible on men that lived between 800 B.C. and 100 A.D. Surely in all these 1,800 years, with the wonderful progress man has made along all lines, with the correction of so many crude and erroneous ideas held in the long ago, surely a better Bible can be gathered from the words of great leaders about the problems of religion, during the past 1800 years, than was gathered for the 900 years previous. To admit that the thoughts of the leaders in regard to religion between B.C. 800 and A.D. 100 are superior to the thoughts of the leaders in these last days is to surrender the whole case of this modern school of theologians. And just as editors and redactors gathered (according to this modern theory) the good things about religion in the literature of their times, so as to give the world our Bible, so let this modern school furnish some editors and redactors who will gather the good things about religion in modern literature, and give us a Bible that shall be up to date. This new Bible ought to be as much better than the one we now use, as our times are more enlightened than the times of the prophets and apostles.

"While myself holding to the old view of the exclusive inspiration and the authority of the Bible, I yet would be very glad to see the up-to-date Bible, and I believe it is incumbent on the theologians of this new school to furnish such a Bible to the world, so that it may be compared with the Bible of our fathers, and that the theory of modern inspiration may be put to a scientific test. . . . And can any one imagine a good reason why it should not be furnished? Ought not the world to have the best Bible possible? May we not hope that this new school of theologians will give us an up-to-date Bible?"

THE STUDENT VOLUNTEER CONVENTION IN TORONTO.

THE Fourth International Convention of the Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions, which was held in Toronto on February 26 and four succeeding days, is described by the Boston *Congregationalist and Christian World* as "the greatest student convention in history." In even more enthusiastic words a correspondent of the Chicago *Interior* (Presb.) declares it to have been a meeting which "compassed greater Christian potentiality than any other assemblage ever convened on this continent." The convention represented twenty-two countries and four hundred and sixty-five colleges, and was attended by nearly three thousand delegates. Of these, 2,296 were students in universities, colleges, medical schools, and theological seminaries; 217 were professors; 82 represented mission boards; 107 were veteran missionaries; 70 were secretaries of Young Men's Christian Associations; 28 were secretaries of Young Women's Christian Associations; 28 were editors of religious papers; 15 represented young people's societies; and 42 were graduate volunteers. The following account of the convention is condensed from *The Congregationalist and Christian World*:

The world has never seen an assembly of Christian students comparable to this in size, intelligence, breadth of denominational relationships, and definiteness of missionary purpose. It requires four years to pave the way for such an epoch-marking gathering, and it will be ten times four years before the enthusiasm crystallized and generated at Toronto will spend itself. Many a college student from Maine to California is resuming his wonted tasks with the touch of a deep spiritual experience upon him; and while the managers of the convention steadily refrained from undertaking to hasten life decisions at this meeting, preferring not to count on the excitement of the hour, five, ten, or fifteen years hence scores of the careless, happy students who went up to Toronto hardly grasping the significance of the gathering will be found as its outcome in the heart of Africa, in the ancient cities of the East and in far-off islands, preaching, teaching, and living Christ's Gospel.

The only convention comparable to this was the Ecumenical Conference in New York in 1900; yet, as the Rev. John Potts, D.D., said, the Ecumenical was largely historical; this convention is prophetic, not alone of the forward march of Christianity among the nations, but of a virile and aggressive Christianity here at home in college and in church. John R. Mott, fresh from his missionary trip around the world, was the central figure of the convention and acted as its chairman. Other prominent figures on the platform were Vice-Chairman J. Ross Stevenson, recently

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

called to the Fifth Avenue Church in New York, and Robert E. Speer, of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. Above their heads stretched in big letters the motto of the movement, "The Evangelization of the World in this Generation."

The heroes of the gathering were the missionaries. Bishop Thoburn, of India, spoke several times. Dr. W. S. Ament, Prof. F. D. Gamewell, and Mr. and Mrs. Howard Taylor, all of China, were warmly welcomed, as were Janvier of India, Underwood of Korea, and Hotchkiss of Africa. The Rev. George Scholl, D.D., of the Lutheran Church, offered counsel regarding the physical and mental equipment of the missionary; and John W. Wood, of the Episcopal Board of Foreign Missions, spoke cogently on the power of the printed page.

Mr. Mott's appeal for funds for the next four years was rewarded by pledges of over $15,000, and at the close of the convention 100 young men and women stood to declare their purpose to go out as missionaries during the course of the present year.

The convention, remarks *The Independent* (New York), "sounded the strongest call yet uttered for volunteers and recruits for the foreign field, and gave evidence of such a response to that call as the world has not yet known." *The Christian Guardian* (Toronto) comments:

"The time was with some of us, and, no doubt, still is with some, when the movement was looked upon as an aggregation of youthful enthusiasts and irresponsibles, whose ardor time would cool, whose aims were largely in the air, and whose efforts would be, in the main, abortive. Last week taught us, if we had not learned before, that the Student Volunteer Movement is a federation of thousands of the brainiest and best educated of the young men and women of every Christian land, under sane and sober yet consecrated leadership, who have begun to realize what the Master's great command really means, and, in the face of the world's great need, have set themselves for its fulfilment."

The Boston *Transcript* expresses the belief that such gatherings can not fail to make strongly for Christian unity. It continues:

"Men and women who, while students, come up from all sections of the country; all the sects, all the colleges, all the various denominational training-schools, and sit together and discuss the broader and deeper problems of Christian propaganda, can not return home as sectarian or provincial as they came. With diminished sectarian spirit they later leave for the mission-fields one by one, as their education is completed, and as they receive their appointments from the various missionary boards; and once on the field and at work they carry into the work in foreign lands the same spirit of toleration and unity of action. This explains in part why it is that during the past decade there have been so many forward steps on mission-fields for unification of Protestant mission work, and why it is that at the present time essential Christian unity is farther advanced in Japan, India, China, and Africa than it is in the United States or Great Britain."

A Protest Against the "Christening" of Yachts.—Apropos of the launching of the German Emperor's yacht *Meteor*, a Brooklyn pastor, the Rev. Dr. Arnold W. Fismer, writes to the New York *Times* to protest against what he terms "the obvious inappropriateness in the use of the term 'christening' as designating the initiation ceremony associated with the naming of a yacht preliminary to her virgin plunge into the water." He says:

"The term itself is as pure and harmless as the ceremony is in itself simple and harmless, but to 'christen' a yacht is, if not sacrilege, at least genuine nonsense. There certainly can be no greater misnomer than to call the naming of a ship a christening. In its etymological and historical signification, 'christen' simply means to Christianize or to make a Christian.

"When Miss Alice Roosevelt solemnly and reverently said, 'In the name of the German Emperor I christen this yacht *Meteor*,' did she really mean to say what she actually did say? Did she make a Christian of the *Meteor?*

"Some day, when exact thinking demands exact expression, the higher critics may yet eliminate from the annals of our history the inspired account of this picturesque incident on the ground that the miraculous, instantaneous evolution of an imperial yacht into a Christian is absurd and incredible. . . . . .

"Why, then, use a sacred name for a wholly secular performance? Our savage forefathers poured innocent human blood over the stern of the boat, believing as they did that the good spirit of the innocent sacrifice would enter the craft and propitiate the evil spirits of the waters. This barbarous superstition is now of course no longer indulged in—a fluid less objectionable, but not quite so innocent, is now used; nothing remains but the sentimental form deprived of its content and its purpose. To save its reputation it is given a Christian name, which it does not deserve."

IS IT SENSIBLE TO FAST?

THE customary observance of Lent in religious circles during this season of the year has brought up for discussion the old subject of fasting and of how far such self-denial has a place in the Christian life. There is no doubt that during recent years the practise of fasting has declined in the Protestant churches, and the following letter, signed by "A Liberal Catholic" and addressed to the editor of *The Irish World* (New York), would seem to indicate that even among Roman Catholics the church rules regarding fasting are not very strictly observed. The writer says:

"I am a Catholic, but there are some things the Catholic Church teaches that I can not understand. Such, for instance, as the obligation of fasting on certain days. Frankly, I do not see the sense of this thing. How can punishing the body and injuring the health benefit the soul or please God? And how can flesh meat be good on Monday and bad on Friday? These monkish practises, coming down from medieval times, ought not to apply to the enlightened twentieth century. I am a Catholic, but I hold myself free to eat meat any day the dog eats it."

To which *The Irish World* replies that "the man who says he is a Catholic and who contemns Catholic doctrine does not know himself. . . To accept some of the church's teachings and to reject others is to cease to be a Catholic." It continues:

"1. Fasting did not originate in the Middle Ages, nor is it an invention of the monks. It was ordained by God thousands of years before the Middle Ages. It was not abrogated on the introduction of the new dispensation. Christ himself fasted, his disciples fasted.

"2. The Catholic Church does not say that flesh meat is bad on Friday or on any other day. The precept which relates to abstinence looks specially to the subduing of our carnal desires, particularly in penitential seasons. On a joyous holy-day, as, for instance, Christmas, to partake of flesh meat is quite permissible even if the day falls on Friday.

"3. In ordering fasts the object of the church is not to debilitate the body, but to give health to the soul.

"4. If, however, a man's physical condition is such that, in his opinion, he can not fast without detriment to his bodily health, he will, as a sensible person, consult his physician, and if the physician indorses his opinion, that man, on submitting the facts to his confessor, will have no difficulty in getting a dispensation. But for a man to act solely on his own whim or taste in an affair of this kind is to show contempt for the church, and contempt for the church is ever a prelude to apostasy."

Putting religion and heaven out of consideration, says the same paper, much can be said in favor of fasting on purely hygienic grounds. We quote again:

"That abstemiousness conduces to health of body and fasting to clearness of mind are facts well attested. The consensus of reputable physicians is to this effect. Rich foods breed diseases and gluttony clogs the mental faculties. Who ever heard of a gourmand that distinguished himself in science, art, or literature? All the really great men in history were abstemious men. The best books have been written on empty stomachs. The pro-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

foundest depths in philosophy, the highest flights in poetry, have been reached, not at the table but in the fasting state. Homer, sightless and foodless, is an instance. Had he fared sumptuously every day we should never have had the Iliad. Edgar Allan Poe, Burns, and Mangan are in a like category. Imagine Shakespeare in the midst of his immortal soliloquy, 'To be or not to be,' interrupted by his wife with: 'What will you have for dinner to-day, William?' Wouldn't it jar him? No, men of mind don't make bread-baskets of themselves. Benjamin Franklin, the embodiment of common sense, was abstemious, and Thomas Jefferson has told us that 'no man ever regretted eating too little,' whereas many have killed themselves eating too much. We are personally acquainted with men who for years have partaken of but one meal a day. They are hale and strong and cheery, and they have no thought of giving up the practise. Some of these men are Protestants, and some don't profess any religion; they fast solely for their bodily health, and they have their reward. Leo XIII. is a notable instance of what a life of fasting and prayer, with lots of work, will do for a man. He enjoys good health, his eyes blaze with intelligence, and his face beams with a radiant benevolence which bespeaks interior happiness and good-will for all. And now, in the ninety-third year of his age, he is more active and younger in spirit than many a man of fifty. Such a life is a satisfactory answer to the catechism question, Why did God put us here?

> What is a man
> If his chief good and market of his time
> Be but to sleep and feed? A beast, no more.
> Sure He that made us with such large discourse,
> Looking before and after, gave us not
> That capability and godlike reason
> To rust in us unused.

Man's life on earth is a warfare, continues *The Irish World*—"a mutiny of the passions against the reason, the flesh battling against the spirit and the spirit against the flesh," and no man is exempt. It concludes:

"Our trials may be great, but certainly they are not greater than were those of the saints. And how did they conquer? St. Paul answers for them all and for all time: 'I chastise my body and bring it under subjection.' And at the close of the war what does he say? Then come the great calm and the spiritual peace and the blessed assurance. 'I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith.'"

A GERMAN VIEW OF AMERICAN CHURCH LIFE.

CRITICISM and praise, wise and otherwise, of German religious and theological thought and life, by American tourists in Europe, are frequent; but it is not often that we hear a critique of American church matters from an educated German. This, however, we have in a "Letter from One who has Returned" (Zurückgekehrten), which recently appeared in the *Grenzboten* (Leipsic). From it we reproduce the following opinions:

I would not like to repeat what is hastily claimed by many, namely, that the German is naturally less religious than the Anglo-American. As a rule, this opinion means that the latter is more closely attached to the church organization than is the German. And in this sense the view is certainly correct. All Anglo-Americans and Anglo-Celts surpass the Germans in their subordination to recognized authorities, whether these be persons or societies or unwritten laws and customs, which in turn secure a stronger cooperation of the individual in general tendencies and projects. And in this very thing lies the great strength and the dangerous power of Anglo-Americanism, as all the tendencies that come into the forefront of life are apt to become national and general. It is not the diversity or the depth of the religious life that impresses the student of American thought and action, but rather its universality and expansiveness. The church associations and denominations are better organized than are even the political parties. In outspoken contrast to this, stand the Germans who are separated and divided into infinitesimal sections, not by the power of individuality, but, as we must honestly confess, largely by petty jealousy and spite. There is no doubt whatever that the American and English churchman exhibits a remarkable tendency to practical activity in his religious life. In contrast to the Teutonic tendency to penetration and thought in religious matters, the Anglo-American organizes mission societies, engages in proselytism and practical exhibitions of faith. The mission activity of the Irish and the Anglo-Saxon monks through Central, Northern, and Western Europe in the Middle Ages is as much a part of history as the mission activity of the English and the American churches in the eighteenth and the nineteenth centuries, which were in this respect the pathfinders for civilization in many climes. This is the result of the peculiar gift which naturally all Anglo-Americans enjoy, namely, that of being able to translate thought into action at once. These national characteristics are reflected in their church life and work.

But to this must be added that religious consciousness has deteriorated in America in recent years even more than in Europe. The break with orthodoxy through more enlightened views of critical and scientific thought has set in later in America than in the Old World, but it has set in all the more powerfully and threatens to tear down all opposition. Rather remarkably, those that have suffered most by this disintegration have not been the larger denominations, but the smaller. The rich, old, aristocratic Episcopal Church has been receiving a large number of recruits from circles where formerly the Methodists and the Baptists reigned supreme. The census report for 1900 shows a remarkable growth of the High Church and the Roman Catholics. But this is no evidence against the general retrogression in depth and expansion of the church life in America. The big cathedrals of these two communions, notwithstanding these accessions, are not frequented any more than were the small chapels of the smaller denominations. Again, the fact that the radical denominations have shown a decrease in strength in late years does not signify an increased depth of religious thought or of positive Christianity in America. It may sound paradoxical, but it is nevertheless a truth, that this fact points to loss of the influence of the churches in America, as it does in Germany, altho in the former country an external connection with the church is maintained, which is not the case in the Fatherland. But true religious feeling has in both cases gone backward. Altho the symptoms in both cases are different, the trouble is the same, and the form these symptoms assume in America is largely to be ascribed to the influence which the woman exercises in family and public life. She is apt to keep the husband in external church relations long after he has internally broken away from the creed. And another thing must not be forgotten, namely, the external attraction of the American churches, the comfortable seats, the music and the singing, the oratorical skill of the preachers, etc., which as a rule are not equaled elsewhere. Only in church architecture are the Americans inferior to the Germans.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE Lyman Beecher lecturer at the Yale Divinity School this year was the Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden, of Columbus, O. The general subject of his six addresses was, "The Pulpit in its Relations to Present Social Conditions."

A RECENT verdict in the Louisville courts, sentencing an accused murderer to eighteen years' imprisonment, was only reached by the jury after fervent prayer. To quote from the press despatches: "When the jury retired to their room the foreman said: 'Gentlemen, this is a serious case we have to decide. A man's life may be forfeited by our decision. How many Christians are among us?' Nine men raised their hands. 'Will one of you pray?' asked the foreman. One of the oldest jurors said he would do his best. All knelt and a most earnest and impressive prayer was offered. Balloting was then begun. Several jurors were in favor of a life sentence, and others for terms as short as eight years. The jury finally agreed on eighteen years."

MEN of many of the older forms of faith participated in the spoken welcome to Prince Henry of Prussia, remarks the New York *Mail and Express*, but "it was left for a Massachusetts Unitarian—to wit, to Secretary John D. Long—to strike the religious keynote in the words with which he welcomed the Prince to Boston." The same paper continues: "Secretary Long's eloquent words apropos of the common faith deserve repeating. He spoke of Christianity as 'the most enlightened and comprehensive, the noblest and tenderest and heavenliest, religion of all time.' Such it certainly is. . . . Perhaps the Prince may have wondered at the fact that aldermen and even actors predominated over archbishops in the ranks of his welcomers. Perhaps he had jotted down these words in his American notebook: 'Mem.: What about the country's religion? I have heard nothing of it.' We are glad that he has heard of it at last, and heard of it in eloquent words pronounced by a Cabinet minister."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FOREIGN TOPICS.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY ON PRINCE HENRY'S VISIT.

ORGANS of English opinion insist that Great Britain views Prince Henry's visit to the United States with equanimity. Thus *The St. James's Gazette* (London):

"People who think there is the smallest jealousy in England of the friendship between the United States and Germany which the visit of the Prussian Prince is designed to promote are vastly mistaken. No friendliness between nation and nation can ever be distasteful to England when, as in this case, we are well assured that it can have no hostile intention toward ourselves, at any rate on the part of one of the friends."

Prince Henry "accepts the conditions of popularity in a democratic country with frank good-fellowship," according to *The Standard* (London), which adds:

"The real significance of royal visits may be exaggerated or under-rated with equal ease. No sober observer, and certainly not Prince Henry himself, is likely to make the mistake of supposing that his stay in the States, however pleasant it may be to himself and his hosts, can avert the results of any real divergence in the interests of his Fatherland and the republic. The presence of his grandfather at the Exhibition in Paris did not prevent, perhaps it did not even delay, the inevitable collision between France and Germany. There is, however, no such rivalry between his native country and the American republic as divided the two European states. Whatever differences may arise will probably be commercial, and tho they will not be removed by imperial or Presidential courtesies in social life, they are not likely to lead to hostile relations between the governments. Germany has discovered, if she has not always believed, that it is to her advantage to be on good terms with America; while the United States have no wish to be on an unfriendly footing with any other Power."

"The German Emperor is a fountain of striking ideas," says *The Daily News* (London), "but he never had a better notion than that of ordering his new yacht from American builders":

"The Kaiser's yacht is christened. That was the ostensible purpose of Prince Henry's visit. The occasion has been seized to bring about an immense national demonstration of friendliness to Germany. . . . The spectacle of international amity is always pleasant, and we forget, while watching Germany and the United States in one another's arms, that they are the most dreaded of our commercial rivals."

The element of carping criticism is contributed by *The Saturday Review* (London) in these words:

"The success of Prince Henry's visit to America might have been assured without the silly attempt on the part of some Germans to predate their expression of friendliness to a point before the Spanish-American war."

This line is followed by *The Spectator* thus:

"Why is it that the German press has suddenly gone back to questions of four years ago? There is only one answer. It is because Germany is to-day in communication of a particular kind with the United States. Prince Heinrich has started on a visit to President Roosevelt. There are certain difficulties between Germany and the United States which in the interests of Germany's world-policy have to be smoothed out, and one of those difficulties is Manila Bay."

The German press is practically a unit in making friendly comments,—friendly, that is to say, to the United States. Even the agrarian, anti-American *Kreuz-Zeitung* observes:

"Germans played a conspicuous part in the American war of independence. Among all bodies of the troops Germans were to be met with, while many regiments were composed exclusively of Germans. Washington surrounded himself with a bodyguard made up wholly of German warriors."

The same paper then dwells upon England's "decided attitude against the North" during our Civil War. "On the part of Germany there was great care to refrain from approving England's anti-Union policy." Finally:

"As is well known, there is a conflict of interests between Germany and North America, but the interests are not of a political nature. They are confined to the economic sphere. Moreover, they are not so much between North America and Germany as between North America and Europe. Perhaps a way will yet be found of avoiding this conflict. Perhaps Prince Henry's trip to America may afford the opportunity for this."

The scale on which Prince Henry was greeted was worthy of our country, according to the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin):

"Never before, in greeting and felicitating exalted or eminent personages, has America surpassed the enthusiasm she now displays for Germany. Even the temporary frowning of the elements was powerless to affect this geniality. Indeed, the expression 'Hohenzollern weather' has quickly become proverbial. Even the unfortunate fire catastrophe was forgotten in the whirls of festivities, or at any rate was powerless to influence them. . . . An officer of the Prince's suite told the American press that the visit was calculated to promote friendship, based upon mutual esteem, between Germany and the United States. We are certain this end will be attained."

The *Hamburger Nachrichten* expresses both surprise and amusement at the insinuations in papers like the London *Spectator*, and the *Nation* (Berlin) observes:

"This trip [of Prince Henry's] will contribute to the friendliness of the relations between Germany and the United States. Those relations, excepting a few misunderstandings, have been of the friendliest character since the establishment of American independence."

The Social-Democratic press of Germany dissents from the general view, deeming the American demonstrations over Prince Henry unbecoming. *Vorwärts* (Berlin) says:

"The whole business is typical of Germany's political doings. In one form or another such goings-on are constantly repeated. In such a fashion is the destiny of the German people wisely and worthily watched over."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE RELEASE OF MISS STONE.

THE case of the captive American missionary has attracted wide editorial notice abroad. *The Daily News* (London) says:

"And so there is honor among brigands after all, and Miss Stone has been sent into Turkish territory in return for the ransom money. There was some fear lest the brigands might keep both the money and the lady, but they have observed the laws of honor and restored the lady in exchange for the money. The relief which all humane people will feel at this happy termination to Miss Stone's misfortunes will not, we think, diminish the disapproval with which they will regard this extraordinary transaction. These brigands have now made a tremendous profit out of this affair, and they will not be discouraged from taking other travelers into their fastnesses. In fact, a traveler in Turkey may now take it that he is a highly marketable commodity for any brigand who cares to pick him up. Perhaps the best way out of this economic deadlock will be for the Turkish and Bulgarian governments to show some energy in hunting down these excellent financiers, and perhaps, if they are fortunate, in seizing the spoil which they have obtained."

Some comments, however, are not at all sympathetic, partaking of the nature of the following from *The Straits Times* (Singapore):

"It will be the duty of the United States Government to exact from Bulgaria an equivalent amount, *plus* a substantial sum in compensation for the dastardly outrage upon the lady. From evil, sometimes, cometh good, and one beneficent result of Miss Stone's abduction may be to induce ladies with similar vocations to look about for a field for their endeavors in some vicinity

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

nearer home than Bulgaria. The United States teems with such fields, and they can be reached by street-car at a 5-cent fare from almost every hotel and boarding-house in every great city of the Union."

Certain Austrian and Hungarian papers have hinted at bad faith in connection with the affair. Thus the *Pester-Lloyd* (Budapest) :

"It is noted as a significant circumstance that the Russian diplomatic agent in Sofia, upon offering a liberal reward to a certain individual belonging to the Macedonian secret committee, was put into communication with the brigands and in three days received a letter from Miss Stone herself. Furthermore, not many days ago the present president of the Macedonian committee, Michaelowsky, in a public address at Varna, not only called the members of the secret committee, including their leader, Boris Sarafow, frauds and adventurers, but directly charged them with the abduction of Miss Stone. Michaelowsky clumsily connected the name of Prince Ferdinand, the 'foreigner,' as he called him, with the doings of the secret committee, thereby making a painful impression throughout the whole land. If the secret committee was allowed too much latitude and consideration, the fault is not with the Prince but with the weak minister in whose hands lay the executive authority."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE LATEST SPANISH UPROAR.

THE general strike that brought everything to a complete standstill in Barcelona recently, spreading to the other cities and culminating in the Spanish ministerial resignations, forms a debated topic in the European press. In Spain the newspapers are discreet, notably the *Epoca* (Madrid) :

"It is noteworthy that there have been renewed rumors of a Weyler ministry. They have not been received with much favor, since a dictator is not called for in present emergencies. It must be remembered that government by the sword can not be a panacea in Spain, except to those interested in establishing it. We have had so much experience with dictatorships! For half of the preceding century we have lived beneath military dictatorships, more or less disguised. The proclamation of a state of siege is so frequent that to create an exceptional thing out of it is in conflict with reality. In Barcelona the military power has assumed command and the captain-general rules there. To call for a general government of the sword seems to us sheer excess and over-officiousness on the part of General Weyler's friends."

GENERAL WEYLER.

Instead of rushing implements of war to Barcelona, the Government should have had recourse to peaceful measures, according to the *Liberal* (Barcelona) :

"There seems to be no possibility of agreement between wage-earners and employers. The disorderly, bloody struggle of three days in the streets will be without result because there were neither conquerors nor conquered. The revolt will be put down by force. But there will remain fierce hatreds that must render ordinary life in Barcelona impossible. If the Government can not solve this problem let it get out."

This paper publishes an interview with the captain-general of Barcelona in which threats of severe treatment are made against all newspapers which print false news. Outside Spain there is more freedom of comment. Thus the *Pester-Lloyd* (Budapest) :

"Two special features strikingly differentiate this latest event in Barcelona from its six hundred forerunners in Spain. The first peculiarity is that a genuine general strike, in the fullest sense of the term, was actually brought about. There was not merely a general strike within one trade or industry, but a complete, united, simultaneous standstill, a cessation of all labor and activity in every sphere of production, manufacture, trade, and industry. Everything ceased at the same moment. Machines stopped; newspapers suspended. . . . The second peculiarity is that the cause of this general strike can not be found in the proceedings of any one class of workers or employees, who wanted better wages or shorter hours and engaged other bodies in a sympathetic solidarity. It grew rather from the universal longing of the entire populace to better their wretched condition."

These disturbances are gloomy portents in view of the pending majority of the young King of Spain, in the opinion of the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) :

"It can not be wondered at if princely visits in honor of the King's coming of age are pronounced problematical in Madrid, the assigned reason being want of room in which to entertain the foreign princes with their suites. There must be want of other things than room. There are anxieties in Spain that leave little room or inclination for the preparation of national festivals."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

VICTOR HUGO AND FRANCE.

THE attention of all France is now fixed upon Victor Hugo, remarks the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), and opposing parties seem to forget their differences in "worthily honoring the centenary of him who is justly esteemed the greatest lyric poet of the nineteenth century" :

"The universal homage to the poet is also a homage to France, to the great Latin nation which has played a most conspicuous part in the world, and which, notwithstanding the reverse of 1870, remains a vital factor in world-policy. For some time, especially since the Dreyfus affair, it has been asserted in certain quarters that France may be regarded as a nation in decadence, and that she will not be long in following her Latin sisters, Spain and Italy, into the abyss wherein are engulfed great peoples worn out by the continued effort of centuries. It is alleged that the slight increase in her population, the evident diminution of her wealth, the mediocre results of her industrial action, condemn France to certain decline within no long time. Her early departure from the concert of great European Powers is boldly predicted. Those who thus estimate things are on the wrong track. They do not consider the remarkable national energy of this French people, which in arts, letters, and science has produced men whose genius is beyond question and who may be accepted as torch-bearers marching in front of humanity. A people which has been the educator of all other, peoples and which is conscious of the strength within it, does not succumb to the stress of young nations whose somewhat feverish activity is so vigorously manifested to-day. . . . At a time when the glory of the greatest Frenchman of modern times is being celebrated, it seems appropriate to turn a little of the admiration due to Hugo upon France herself."

Some of the political groups are trying to use the Hugo demonstrations to further their own campaign for the coming election. According to the violently Radical *Intransigéant* (Paris) :

"He [Victor Hugo] had an instinctive horror of the Jew, and every time he introduced one into a stage scene it was for the purpose of making him antipathetic. The friends of the traitor of Devil's Island were, therefore, most clumsy in trying to make Victor Hugo out as one of themselves."

Nor is praise of the great writer unanimous in France. The

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

voice of detraction is heard in the Clerical *Correspondant* (Paris):

"The chamber, to whom money costs nothing, voted 80,000 francs and the city of Paris 200,000 francs for this colossal apotheosis of a man who was successively Legitimist, Orleanist, Bonapartist, pious, a free-thinker, pensioner of Charles X., peer of France under Louis Philippe, courtier of Napoleon III., finally Republican and Socialist, as little conscientious in one party as in another, seeing on all sides only his own infatuated personality, heeding only his immense pride, pursuing only his boundless ambition."

Nor does this authority approve of the monument newly erected to the memory of the great Frenchman:

"Imagine an enormous and dreamy Hugo, sitting on top of a granite mass, while four naked women, who represent 'the four winds of the spirit,' hold palms of glory out to him."

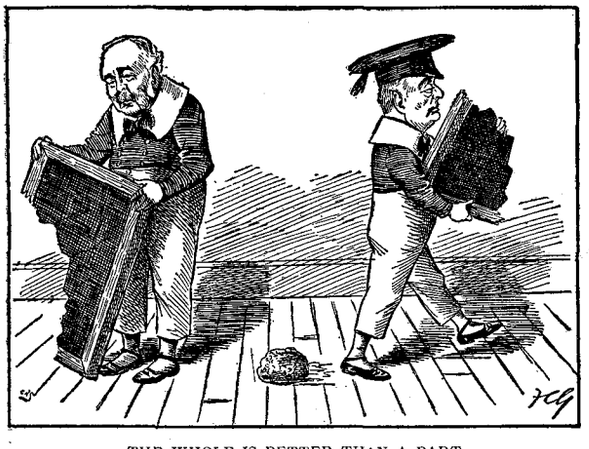
Victor Hugo became the apostle of Social-Democracy, according to a disparaging article in the *Journal des Débats* (Paris):

"All men are practically equal. The differences between them are due to inequality of condition, the source of all evil in society. The champion of the insignificant and humble seems not to suspect that nature is an aristocrat who establishes between men distances greater than have ever been made by laws and manners."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE FEUD IN THE ENGLISH LIBERAL PARTY.

THE divided Liberal party has been plunged into new dissension throughout England by the recent utterance of Lord Rosebery, in which he "finally breaks with Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman." We quote from *The Spectator* (London):

"Sir Henry had asked whether he (Lord Rosebery) spoke from the interior of his (Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's) political tab-



THE WHOLE IS BETTER THAN A PART.

SIR HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN: "Well, this isn't much use without the other."

LORD ROSEBERY: "Nor this."

—*Westminster Gazette* (London).

ernacle or from some vantage-ground outside. He has a right to a reply, and shall have it without a moment's delay. 'Speaking pontifically within his "tabernacle" last night, he anathematized my declarations on the "clean slate" and home rule. It is obvious that our views on the war and its methods are not less discordant. I remain, therefore, outside his tabernacle, but not, I think, in solitude. Let me add one word more at this moment of definite separation. No one appreciates more heartily than I do the honest and well-intentioned devotion of Sir Henry to the Liberal party, and what he conceives to be its interest. I only wish that I could have shared his labors and supported his policy.' No one can complain that this is not a plain and straightforward way of meeting the issue, and we congratulate Lord Rosebery on having spoken out at last. But he must not rest on his oars—or rather on his spade. He must follow up his separation from Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman by boldly demanding the leadership of the party. Of course he may fail to obtain it, but even if he does he will be no worse off than he is now. He is too big a man to remain an outside critic. As he will not become a Liberal Unionist, he must either lead the Liberal party or a party of his own,—or else retire from public life."

The organ of that branch of the Liberal party which supports Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, *The Daily News* (London), says:

"Six weeks ago, after the Chesterfield speech, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman approached Lord Rosebery and asked him to cooperate with the acting leaders of the Liberal party. Lord Rosebery refused. Six weeks have passed, and now Lord Rosebery has made that refusal public. There is nothing new in it, except the publicity."

The Conservative London *Times* is rather pleased at the situation. It notes:

"Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and his friends, our parliamentary correspondent tells us, do not manifest any 'special anxiety' to precipitate a trial of strength between themselves and the Liberal imperialists in the House of Commons. They are willing, it seems, to allow weeks to drag on before they accept the defiance that has been flung down to them and bring the controversy to a decisive issue. . . . The Liberal imperialists, it is believed, will have agreed upon their plan of operations before many days are over; and, when they have settled it, the sooner they take action and try to force Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's hand, as it is understood they intend to do, the better for the cause they have at heart."

The St. James's Gazette (London) thinks it easy to overestimate the importance of the episode:

"What new impulse Lord Rosebery will bring into politics now that he has left his lonely furrow for a place—not in solitude—outside the tabernacle, only the coming year can tell. Perhaps, after all, as the world went round after Chesterfield, the world will go round still after Berkeley Square, and the definite separation which startled politicians last week may be as harmless as that which came about when Lord Rosebery was in pinafores learning to clean his slate."

THE CABINET CRISIS IN ITALY.

THE excitement in Italian political circles over the resignation of the Zanardelli cabinet and its retention of office at the King's request causes unlimited press comment. The immediate cause of the crisis was the defeat of Signor Villa, the Government's candidate for the presidency of the Chamber of Deputies. Says the *Tribuna* (Rome):

"The ministry had to resign because its program was repudiated and the majority abandoned it. But no sign, no hint, was given the crown to turn to any one else who could or would form a ministry to succeed the defeated one."

The circumstances leading to the crisis were trivial, in the opinion of this authority:

"The Zanardelli ministry was hailed in December with votes of secret funds and demonstrations that were, if not an ovation, at least a favorable omen. Little or nothing has changed since December. Certainly nothing has changed in the policy or program of the ministry. It carried out the experiment of real liberty in internal affairs. While allowing liberty to all classes, bourgeois and proletarian, order was maintained, and the cabinet increased its zeal in avoiding conflicts, in restraining within the limits of the law the free demonstrations of all classes of citizens."

But the divorce question was present and had its share in bringing about the present state of things:

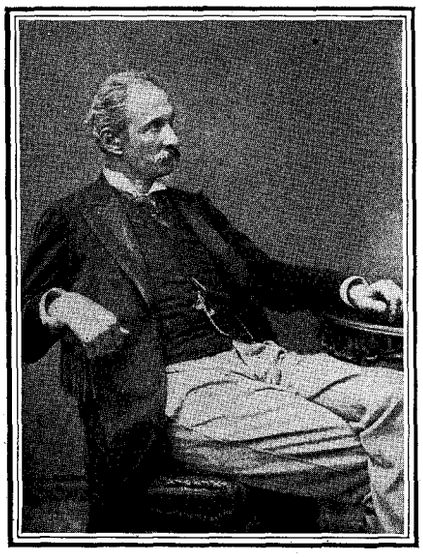
"A question that concerns the regulation of the family and of civil society has been agitated throughout the country for the past six months. The masses of the people were stirred up about it, while the Clerical party, enemy of all national civil authority, made the issue a weapon of controversy. The Government deemed it its duty to intervene and make the question its own

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

in order to affirm the authority of the state against the Clericals who attacked it."

The ministry should never have committed the tactical blunder of involving itself with the divorce question according to the *Messaggero*:

"And what could have induced the ministry to impart a definitely political aspect to the election of a president of the chamber? For some time past the tendency has been to introduce the good custom of government neutrality in presidential elections. . . . Last December, after two votes on its internal and external policy, the ministry was stronger than most ministries have been heretofore. Not satisfied with its own situation—oh, endless human insatiability!—it wished to allow itself the luxury of a speech from the throne, vindicating the little that has been accomplished in its first session and outlining a new program that nobody asked for. In its leap from one session to another, it did not accurately estimate its own strength. It expected to land in a green and flowery meadow and it fell, instead, into a precipice."



SIGNOR ZANARDELLI.

The Clerical papers insist that the real troubles of the ministry are the outcome of the divorce bill, altho the alliance with the Socialistic element has something to do with the situation. Says the Vatican organ, the *Osservatore Romano*:

"The real cause of the defeat . . . may be traced to two leading errors in the Zanardelli program. One is the trend of its domestic policy, and the other is its culpable obstinacy in the divorce matter. As regards the first, the ministry thought it had secured the unconditional adhesion and the permanent good will of the most subversive elements, to whom it had sacrificed everything, not only every consideration of good government, but the country's most elementary and most sacred rights of conscience, which revolted against certain baleful reforms. How erroneously the ministry calculated it must have understood when the Socialists in the chamber, assembled to deliberate respecting their own policy, plainly told it that the favorable votes they had given it last June were inspired 'by the necessity and duty of defending the proletarian organizations and the right to strike.' . . . To prevent the defection of the Socialists, Zanardelli offered them as a pledge the promise of renewed offenses against the church and against the divine law; but the very thing which, according to his own wretched calculations, should have been his anchor of safety has been, instead, the mite that overweighted the ballast."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

VENEZUELA AND THE FRENCH.

THE announcement that Germany is to withdraw from Venezuelan waters, if well founded, may be preliminary to a French appearance there. *Figaro* (Paris) says:

"The Colombia-Venezuelan struggle that we have been watching for so many months now concerns us more nearly. We are regretfully compelled to say to the belligerents that if we can not prevent them from exhausting their energies in mad disputes, we shall at any rate never allow those disputes to injure our interests. This is a fact which the Venezuelan Government has too often overlooked. Its recent troubles with Germany will be remembered. Nor are the grievances which we ourselves have often called to its attention to be overlooked."

The present French grievance grows out of a loan on mortgage from a citizen of Bordeaux, M. Secrestat, to General Matos, an insurrection leader in Venezuela. President Castro seized the mortgaged property and interfered with the Frenchman's efforts to protect his interests, according to *Figaro*, which proceeds:

"Castro forgets one thing. The French Government, as he has lately seen, will not tolerate such denials of justice to its citizens. He relies perhaps upon the Monroe Doctrine and American protection. Yet he is not ignorant of the fact that President Roosevelt said in his latest message that this doctrine in no way menaced European Powers. He is not ignorant of the fact that of all the Powers, France is the one whose relations with the Union are most cordial, that our good faith is not doubted, and that no one in Washington dreams of hindering us from maintaining our rights even in Caracas."

The situation in Venezuela is scarcely of a nature to prevent President Castro from attending to this matter, according to the *Venezuelan Herald* (Caracas):

"The revolutionary movement has come to a standstill, and in spite of despatches sent from Port of Spain by correspondents who have probably the gift of predicting the future, and who announce battles of which we know nothing, and risings in Guiana which never existed, we can affirm that the country is not yet in the situation which they represent it to be. We do not wish to be understood to say that all is for the best in the best of Venezuelas and that business is flourishing, we do not wish to disguise the truth. But the fact remains that jealousies have arisen among the revolutionary leaders, and that the most complete anarchy prevails among them. The conclusion to be deduced is the natural result. Thus far for the liberal revolution. As to the Mochist movement, which took place lately at Maracaibo, it was suppressed within a few hours and its leader, Dr. Finol, captured on a house-top. Such is the actual state of affairs."

The leading factors in the revolutionary movement were "money, corruption, and bad faith" according to the *Republica* (Caracas), a government organ. It says that the delay in meeting foreign claims is unavoidable, but assures all parties that just demands will be met "in proportion to national resources." That the topic is a live one seems clear from this editorial utterance in *The South American Journal* (London), an investors' organ:

"What Europeans interested in Venezuela desire most to see is that one of the parties should get decidedly the upper hand; it does not greatly matter to us which, so long as it has power to preserve order. So long as the present uncertainty prevails nothing can be done to develop the resources of the country. This is very deplorable, as there is scarcely a richer territory in the world in natural resources."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

AGRARIAN SETBACKS IN GERMANY.—The results of the recent special elections for members of the Reichstag must have taught the Agrarians that they are losing their influence, declares the *Frankfurter Zeitung*. The Social-Democratic party, meantime, gains. The late victory it won in Döbel indicates that the people do not sanction any increase in the price of the necessaries of life. The Frankfort paper hopes the meaning of these things will not be lost on the Agrarians.

HOLLAND'S IMPERIALISM.—The attempt of the Dutch Government to do something for the Boers inspires the democratic *Volk*, a prominent publication in the Netherlands, to say that Kitchener is being imitated in Acheen (or Atjeb in Dutch). This Sumatran dependency of the Dutch has been in revolt for years. The *Volk* publishes some horrible details of the treatment of the natives by Dutch troops, with the intimation that while Holland is about it she might extend the humanity she wants for the Boers to the unhappy Atjebs.

CHAMBERLAIN AS THE NEXT ENGLISH PREMIER.—The writer in *The Fortnightly Review* (London), signing himself "Calchas," urges Joseph Chamberlain as England's coming Prime Minister, saying: "The working capacity of Mr. Chamberlain we already know. The majority adequate to the business of empire exists, and the man exists. What is needed, and it is the one thing needed, is to bring the man and the majority into the proper relation with each other. For the discontent of the country with the Government the obviously direct, certain, and proper remedy is not that the country should think of waiting upon Providence until a Rosebery administration may be ready to be called in, but that the Unionist Party in the near future should be revitalized by Mr. Chamberlain's leadership."

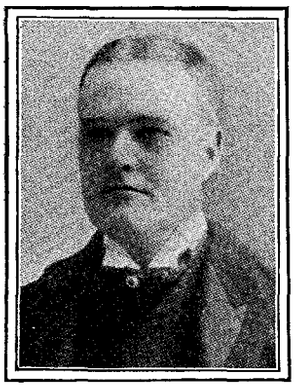
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

ROUGH TALES OF THE ROUGH WEST.

WOLFVILLE DAYS. By Alfred Henry Lewis. Cloth, 5 x 7½ inches, 311 pp. Price, $1.50. Fred. A. Stokes & Co., New York.

IT was perhaps a mistake of Mr. Lewis to add to a book of short stories so conspicuous a thing as a preface, especially when it shows that his literary self is a little raw where critics have rasped it. It is to be hoped that he is not going to sequestrate himself in the same class with Miss Marie Corelli, the critic-hater. There is no need of that; his stories are far better. They do not need apology. They are wholesome, amusing, and, according to the testimony of persons who have lived in Western towns, pretty faithful representatives of life in the unpolished regions of America. It is true they have not that orris flavor which perfumes the style of such tales as, for instance, "Aucassin and Nicolette"; but then the general reader does not care for "Aucassin and Nicolette," and indeed may cast it aside as namby-pamby, whereas he does like a good straightforward story of real life that gives him an insight into the thoughts of any considerable class of persons.



ALFRED H. LEWIS.

"Wolfville Days" may well interest, not merely the young lady out of boarding-school who is enthusiastic over silly historical novels, but also one of Mr. Lewis's despised critics who have read unworthy books until they are jaded. "Wolfville Days" is, in its general spirit, not unlike Wolfville itself. Gentlemen imperturbably kill and are killed. The brains of the foolish bespatter the pages of the book. Throughout these disconnected stories several characters appear and reappear. The old cattleman tells the yarns, and his stories sound as if they really happened; his characters are lifelike, and his phrases are the most picturesque that have enlivened the pages of a book for many a day. Some of the stories in themselves are tame and hackneyed, but even to these Mr. Lewis's flood of metaphor is an elixir of life.

A LIGHT DRAFT OF STOCKTON.

KATE BONNET. By Frank R. Stockton. Cloth, 7¾ x 5¼ inches, 420 pp. Price, $1.50. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

THE appearance of a new book by Frank Stockton stirs one to an agreeable flicker of anticipation. But "Kate Bonnet" is not very fruity, and is regrettably thin in the very thing one most desires and rightly expects from Mr. Stockton. The sub-title is suggestively Stocktonian: "The Romance of a Pirate's Daughter." The story is all that, but it is too seriously so. Oddly enough, the broad burlesque of a worthy Barbadoes farmer buying a ship, and embarking on a career of marine criminality, through sheer romantic craving for the whole gamut of iniquity due to the skull and cross-bones of the Jolly Roger fluttering at its peak, is not the delicious fantasticality of Mr. Stockton's humorous invention. It is a bald fact. There was actually such a pirate, who, not knowing a topsail from a marline-spike, became "a terror of the seas," a fearfully respected buccaneer, and whose finish was most seemly, since he departed from this life at the end of a rope made fast to a gallows-tree.

FRANK R. STOCKTON.

There is a strong love interest in this history of Captain Stede Bonnet. His sweet daughter Kate has three lovers, one of whom is loved by another girl, who in her turn is adored by a repentant pirate. But Kate's filial devotion surpasses any other love in her heart. She does her best to reclaim her naughty papa, but in vain. He is too fatuously addicted to making people walk the plank, to scuttling ships, and marooning their hapless crews.

One very amusing episode is where Captain Bonnet, through *esprit de corps*, visits the redoubtable "Blackbeard," the boss pirate of the Caribbean. After he pays him a call, this "dean of the piratical faculty," who is as thoroughly a professional as Bonnet is an amateur, and who has a vein of odd humor, returns it, and makes Bonnet a captive on his own craft. The odious brute adds to this ignominy by making the humiliated Bonnet "do accounts" on shore! This is really a more affecting passage in his career than his hanging.

Mr. Stockton has an amiable passion for pirates, and has shown what lore he acquired in regard to these erratic mariners by a volume entitled "Buccaneers and Pirates of Our Coast." He doubtless inserted the "Our" into the title with a mild glow of pride, because the American output of this gentry is really a very pretty showing.

THE OLD AND THE NEW IN WOMAN.

UNDER MY OWN ROOF. By Adelaide L. Rouse. Cloth, 7¾ x 5¼ inches, 291 pp. Price, $1.20 net. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York.

THE person who can read this book and not feel grateful to the author is a proper object for sympathy. It is written in the first person throughout, and if Adelaide L. Rouse is not a woman after a man's own heart, then is her power of projecting herself into the ideal a very remarkable gift.

The story is of a well-balanced woman of to-day, who frankly confesses to forty years and one hundred and fifty pounds of flesh. But she may well do that, with her fresh, wholesome balance and one hundred and fifty tons of spirit to offset the carnal avoirdupois.

ADELAIDE L. ROUSE.

This bachelor woman, Honor Sharpe, yearns for her own roof-tree, after "twenty years of boarding, light housekeeping, furnished rooms, flats, and all other imaginable modes of existence in other people's houses." One day when she suffered an unusually acute attack of boarding-house nausea, she suddenly exclaimed: "I will build a house, if it isn't any bigger than a packing-box. I will have a garden, too. I want ground to dig in, I want closets to rummage, I want to count my tea-spoons."

All this is deliciously feminine. That is the pleasing note of the whole book: a thoroughly seasoned femininity. Through the gift of a building-lot from an opulent patent-medicine uncle, Miss Sharpe's roof-tree is located in New Jersey, back of the Palisades. She plans it, builds it, and is so successful—*mirabile dictu!*—that she exclaims: "My house suits me as a shell does its snail."

She is a newspaper woman, then a literary worker. Everything nice eventually incorporates itself into her small castle. A charming bachelor, two years older than herself, lives on an adjoining lot, and she and "Cincinnatus" become as chummy as possible. The atmosphere and the style of the book are those of Cranford. But an up-to-date Cranford.

The author's humor is of the Stockton brand. Her very phrasing of a thing is aromatic with humor. As the briskly gentle tale purls along, it takes on with artistic harmony a more important trend, and a cheering love interest invests the level-headed Honor with a new charm. Twenty years before she had loved a young man named Paul. Her officious aunt acquaints her with the fact that his maternal forebears have developed insanity, and the lovers part. It is the romance of her life. Then Paul comes back from Russia. They both find out that, in love at twenty, they are decidedly out of it at forty, and Paul with bungling diffidence enables her to tell him this fact.

Then you know it is "up to" Cincinnatus, and you are very glad of it. He is literary, too, and soon after this presents his latest book to Honor with two lines written on a sheet of note-paper in it:

> "'Take them, love, the book and me together;
> Where the heart lies, let the brain lie also.'"

Cincinnatus used to rail against Browning, whom Honor admired extremely, so it was a delicate compliment to propose to her in Browningese. "Who was I to have the writer send me these two lines from the most perfect love-poem ever written by a man?" Read "Under My Own Roof" and you will see what answer the lady gives.

THE LIFE OF AN EMPIRE-BUILDER.

CECIL RHODES. A Study of a Career. By Howard Hensman. Leather, 5⅝ x 8⅞ inches, 382 pp. Price, $5.00. Harper & Bros., New York.

THIS book might better have been called "Cecil Rhodes: a Vindication," since it is the work of a professed admirer who writes with a purpose. Mr. Hensman is an Englishman, and is known as the author of a "History of Rhodesia." It is too early now for an adequate biography of Cecil Rhodes to be written. An author is necessarily led to assume a different tone in writing of a man who is still living, and one feels this in the present volume. This does not detract from its interest, however; the author is solicitous to tell the truth, and to deal fairly with the other side. As a general thing, he writes acceptably also, barring an occasional journalistic touch and a few

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

naïvely matter-of-fact comments upon the incidents of his story. The book is a noteworthy one, and on the whole exceedingly readable.

It is, of course, a very timely volume at the present moment. It can be recommended to any one who cares to see the whole situation that led up to the present Boer war. Cecil Rhodes has been, for better or for worse, the force that brought that war about, and the history of his life is that of its preparation. Whatever one may think of him, he will surely be known as one of the world's great forces. He is the personification of the colonizing genius of the English people, and he is just as certainly one of the builders of the British empire as Clive. The work that such men have to do is the rough work of nature, of the struggle of the races for existence, and it is work that can not be relished in a sensitive age. That is, no doubt, the reason why Cecil Rhodes is a man disliked by many of the best people; for he is far less unscrupulous and more merciful than the average of the empire-building, savage-conquering type.

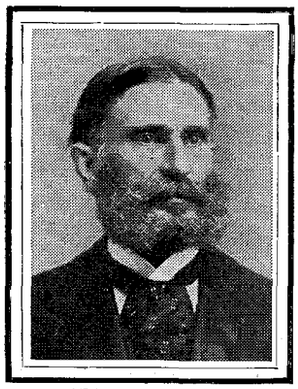
It is a dramatic story which Mr. Hensman tells, especially in its earlier stages, when we see a young man, unknown, poor, and weak in health, cherishing in his secret heart a dream of his country's growth and of the African empire that he is to found. We see him step by step forcing his way to power, making himself the leader of the colony and making his ambition theirs. We see him conquering savages, and governing them, founding colonies, building railroads, operating mines—and all the time, with every move, fighting Kruger. For these two men represent the two warring races, and the history of South Africa for two decades has been the history of their struggle.

Externally this book is a very beautiful one, and a joy to read; but it does not represent great research, and there is no reason why it should not be made accessible to the public in a less expensive edition.

AN EXAMINATION OF THE FOUNDATION OF ETHICS.

PHILOSOPHY OF CONDUCT. A Treatise of the Facts, Principles, and Ideals of Ethics. By George Trumbull Ladd, Professor of Philosophy in Yale University. Cloth, 6 x 9 inches, 663 pp. Price, $3.50. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

ONE to some degree acquainted with the essays and assays in the field of ethics during the past decade would confidently believe that a constituency for this latest work exists, of many searchers after truth, who will say when they find this book, "It is for this we have been waiting." The advocates of the "cerebral" psychology have had the field, and have exploited it for some years. It was inevitable that the healthy realism of a sane metaphysics should furnish, sooner or later, the needed antidote. If we are not in error in our estimate, the antidote has been found. This is not to say that Professor Ladd has made a very distinctly controversial work. On the contrary, the critical element is surprisingly small, considering the number and dignity of the heads in sight to be hit, and the formidable shoulders that bear the chips of challenge. There is here, throughout, a conservative and tolerant recognition of the contribution made to our ethical material by the evolutionary and materialistic philosophers, and the viewpoint is completely modern. Nevertheless, for the most part, the naturalistic determinism of the recent school of moralists is rejected. This work is a reassertion, in the light of all the modern research, and over against many of the modern theories, of the regnancy of the free Self, and of man's final reference of his freedom to the freedom of the Personal God.



GEORGE T. LADD.

No review within our limits could suffice to excuse any one from a careful reading of this book, nor scarcely become an adequate incitement to such a task. But if the reader will plunge into it with the chapter on "Moral Freedom" the entire clue to the method and attitude of the author will be in his hands. He will presently be challenged to take his position on the one crucial question of human freedom, by such a sentence as this: "There is absolutely nothing in the most recent discoveries, either of psychological or of physical science, which compels one to regard the deterministic solution [of the free-will problem] as the only valid and scientific answer to the problem."

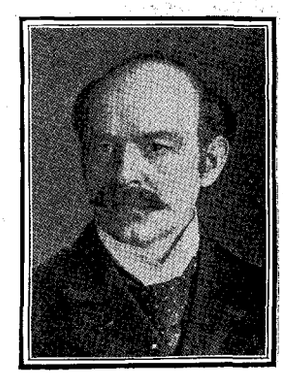
His special treatment of the old problem of freedom is greatly illuminated in some of the later chapters of the book, especially in the author's philosophy of Personality and of Causation. He lifts us out of the region of unilluminated abstractions entirely, and points out how absolutely ethics must rest in a consideration of personal life. There is a thorough sifting of the assumption that "the law of Causation forbids" the conception of an actual freedom of the human Self, and that "human self-determination would destroy the integrity of the physical universe." As a finality, the author locates the ethical sense, the consciousness of freedom, the sense of moral obligation, in two facts, both of which are insoluble mysteries from some points of view. The first fact is an original, unique, and individual nature in man himself; and the second is the clearly apprehended, but largely uncomprehended personality and purpose of God.

Perhaps a more concise reference to this book should point out that it is built in three parts, that discuss in turn (1) The Nature of the Moral Self, with an analysis of the ethical consciousness; (2) The Virtuous Life and the characteristics of the Good Man, and (3) The Nature of Right, with a metaphysical theory in explanation of ethical phenomena.

A NEW BOOK BY BENJAMIN KIDD.

PRINCIPLES OF WESTERN CIVILIZATION. Being the First Volume of a System of Evolutionary Philosophy. By Benjamin Kidd. Cloth, 12mo, 538 pp. With Appendix. Price, $2.00. The Macmillan Company. New York and London.

THIS new work, the first of a projected series, by the author of "Social Evolution," is in some sense supplementary to and reinforces the philosophy of his earlier work, and is marked by the same characteristics that gave his first book its singular vogue—a broad, comprehensive grasp of general principles, here and there a searchlight quality of insight, and, for the most part, clear and vigorous English.



BENJAMIN KIDD.

Mr. Kidd takes up the doctrine of natural selection where Darwin left it, giving it an enlarged significance in its application to social institutions. The conception of the apparently endless relation of every phase of social evolution to the succeeding one, the truth that no one social theory or custom can be considered as an isolated phenomenon, is a conception of social development that proceeds naturally out of the general acceptance of the evolutionary hypothesis. What is new in Mr. Kidd's work is his thesis of "Projected Efficiency"—that these social forms transcend the limits of political consciousness, the class interests of the time, and even the sense of moral responsibility. The end served by this process is immeasurably remote in the future. The evolutionary process, instead of being subordinated to the present, is working to some definite end throughout vast periods of time. Mr. Kidd insists that even to Darwin the meaning of progress and development had reference solely to the interests of the individuals who are engaged in maintaining a place in the rivalry of the present. In Mr. Spencer's philosophy this conflict is between the past and the present; in that of Mr. Kidd it is between the present and the future, the past epoch of social evolution having passed away with all that distinguished it. We have here a view of human progress that is inspiring and full of valuable concepts. It is an immense gain over that idea of finality with which the self-satisfied observer is accustomed to regard the social and industrial institutions of his time.

There was much in Mr. Kidd's former work acceptable to the socialist propagandists. The same predilection is exhibited in the present work in passages upholding the idea of the subordination of the individual to society, and in the statement that the winning types of society are those in which the subordination of the individual to the social system is most complete.

Many readers will find it difficult to accept the author's conclusion that there is scarcely anything in the English character in sympathy with the spirit of modern liberalism, and that the widespread transforming spirit of this liberalism among people of English speech transcends the limit of political consciousness. But, even if we accept the significant principle which it has been the author's purpose to enforce, we need not ignore the intellectual assent which the English-speaking races have given to the principles of modern liberalism, and the failure of such principles to find the same hospitable reception among the institutions of other branches of the human family. In this book itself, Mr. Kidd traces, with much lucidity, the origin of Western Liberalism, not from the France of the eighteenth century, but from the England of the seventeenth. In chapter x. the author seems unconsciously to expand his view of modern liberalism, and for the first time to appraise it at something near its true value.

Whether or not we accept Mr. Kidd's conclusions, and however we may differ as to the value of his main thesis, it is beyond dispute that he has given us a singularly suggestive book. It will not be as popular as his "Social Evolution," first because it deals with deeper phenomena, and because not every reader will be able to follow the speculations of the author in his present volume. Yet it is a work which is destined, tho securing a much smaller circle of readers, to exert in the end a profounder influence upon a far greater number of persons.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Voice of the Living Teacher Always at Your Instant Command

A MARVELOUS SCIENTIFIC INVENTION THAT WILL TEACH YOU OR YOUR ENTIRE FAMILY, FRENCH, SPANISH OR GERMAN, GIVING YOU 10 MINUTES OR 10 HOURS WHENEVER AND WHEREVER CONVENIENT!

THIS is the advent of a new era in language study. Previous systems for learning French, Spanish, German have been revolutionized. The new method is a marvel of the 20th century. Fifty years ago men would have pronounced it nothing short of miraculous, a hundred years ago its inventors would have been hung for witchcraft. To-day the world welcomes it as one of the greatest blessings made possible by human intelligence and scientific perfection. Dr. Richard Rosenthal, the foremost linguist of the age, after years of experimenting has perfected a mechanical system in which the living voice of this celebrated instructor can be brought to you without loss or defect.

Repeats Lessons Once or a Hundred Times at Your Will

It Speaks Slowly or Rapidly Just as You Desire

You Have All to Yourself at any time a Masterly Teacher

The Easiest, Pleasantist, Quickest Way to Learn

Every Accent and Syllable Reproduced to a Nicety

For 10 Persons 10 Hours Costs No More than 1 Person 10 Minutes

Superior to the Best Native Teachers in the Several Tongues

You Can Recite to this Professor and Listen to Your Own Words

FRENCH, SPANISH, GERMAN, BY THE LANGUAGEPHONE METHOD

Enabling the Busiest People to Pleasantly and Quickly Acquire Perfect Conversational Fluency

The Method Indorsed by 876,000 Teachers and Pupils

The Rosenthal Common Sense Method of Practical Linguistry

This system has met with world-wide success because it is the **natural** method of learning a language. It begins by associating **words** with **ideas.** Thus the student **begins to use the language itself at once.** Thus it is learned without effort, almost unconsciously, even as a child is taught to read by up-to-date methods. The complete Text Books of the Commonsense Methods are sent you with the Languagephone outfit.

The Records Perfected by a New and Marvelous Process

A Wonderful Development of the Graphophone and Phonograph

All our records are masters, and they are all made by a **new** and **marvelous process, controlled exclusively** by us enabling us to supply the most **perfect and distinct** records ever put on the market. They have quality impossible to perfect by the old methods and heretofore considered impossible to attain. Every syllable of Dr. Rosenthal's, or one of his trained assistant's, voice is repeated to you with **unexcelled purity and distinctness.**

For the first time in language teaching the ear and tongue as well as the eye are trained at one time

VOLUNTARY COMMENDATIONS FROM RECENT PURCHASERS

R. C. Cumming, Esq., Feb. 22, 1902, Mgr. of the Manchester and Liverpool Bank, Strafford, Eng.: "Yesterday I began a French class with my seven children, down to five years of age, around the instrument. It was most satisfactory, even the youngest easily learning to pronounce the words like a native. More progress was made than could have been attained even with a professional teacher. The interest, too, even of the youngest was better sustained."

A. R. Davis, Esq., Feb. 24, 1902, West Bromwich, Eng.: "I may say how very delighted I am in the immense power this apparatus affords in language study."

"AN UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS" SAY THE PRESS CRITICS

Journal of Education, Boston, Mass.: "It is a wonderful improvement on all other systems of teaching foreign languages. We predict for it an unprecedented success."

The Times, New York: "This is, without doubt, the simplest, quickest, and most practical method in existence."

The Review of Reviews, London and New York: "Designed to create an entire revolution in the study and teaching of foreign languages."

SENT FOR ONLY $5 DOWN

SPECIAL LIMITED OFFER TO LITERARY DIGEST READERS

Until April 1st we offer the Complete Languagephone Outfit as enumerated in the coupon below to LITERARY DIGEST Readers **for $40.** **(Regular Price, $67.50.)**

REDUCED PRICE AND $5 A MONTH

This amount being payable in easy instalments of $5 down and $5 a month. A slight reduction is made to those already having the Rosenthal Books and to those owning a Graphophone or Phonograph. Write to us for full particulars.

SIGN THE COUPON TO-DAY

INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE OF LANGUAGES, New York

I herewith enclose $5.00 as first Payment, for which please send me the complete outfit for the †..... ..... Language, consisting of 'Phone, Listening Device, 25 Records and set of 10 Text-Books. I agree to pay balance of $35.00 in 7 monthly instalments of $5.00 each. Goods to remain your property until payments are completed*

It is agreed that I can return the goods prepaid within three days of receipt, and my money to be returned provided the goods are received in perfect condition by you.

NAME .....

L. D. *TOWN*..... *STATE*.....

*10 per cent. allowed to those making full cash payments. †(Specify which Language you want.)

INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE OF LANGUAGES, 18 Park Row, NEW YORK

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"The Sectional Struggle."—Cicero W. Harris. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., $2.50.)

"The Moral Law."—Edward J. Hamilton. (Funk & Wagnalls Company, $1.60.)

"The Gospel of the Kingdom."—William B. Brown. (Thomas Whittaker, $1.00.)

"Exiled by the World."—Elizabeth Vigoureux Imhaus. (Mutual Publishing Company.)

"Aes Triplex."—Robert L. Stevenson. (Thomas B. Mosher, $0.25.)

"Religion in History and in Modern Life."—A. M. Fairbairn. (Thomas Whittaker, $0.80.)

"The Leopard's Spots."—Thomas Dixon. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.50.)

"Spiritual Development of St. Paul."—Rev. George Matheson. (Thomas Whittaker, $0.80.)

"History of Education."—E. L. Kemp. (J. B. Lippincott & Co, $1 25.)

"Windows for Sermons."—Louis Albert Banks. (Funk & Wagnalls Company, $1.20.)

"Holy-Days and Holidays."—Edward M. Deems. (Funk & Wagnalls Company, $5.00.)

"Ocean to Ocean."—J. W. G. Walker. (A. C. McClurg & Co.)

CURRENT POETRY.

The Eldest-Born.

By FLORENCE WILKINSON.

I was a little baby, dead
That earthly morn;
They gave me a white rose to keep;
They sang, "It is not death, but sleep."
She cried, "My eldest-born!"

I was a little spirit then,
Reaching to God;
An eager, ignorant, upward flame,
Cleaving the darkness whence I came,
Tiptoe above the clod.

She cried, "The feet that I have kissed,
Cold in the grave;
The shut mouth, and the eyelids dim—
O God, the marble look of him!"
I, at heaven's architrave,

Trembled, but shrilled aloud, "I come,
O Christ, my brother."
The Beautiful leaned down and smiled:
"Go back to earth, thou little child,
And comfort thy sad mother.

"For when in dreams thou hoverest near,
Gladdening her eyes,
A glimpse of heaven she shall obtain,
And, drinking of her cup of pain,
Thyself shalt be made wise."

* * * * *

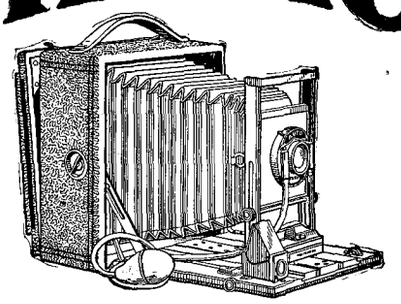
Time washes up along our shore,
A vast calm sea;
And I have learned the weight of tears,
Sin's color and the length of years,
The stir of things to be.

My brothers win the earthly goal
With toil and stress;
Gone is their infancy divine,
And on their brows is writ the sign
Of earth's forgetfulness.

EDUCATIONAL NOTICE.

A prominent business man of Boston will be very glad to hear from any ambitious reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST who desires to study Mechanical, Electrical, Steam or Textile Engineering and has not the opportunity to attend school. This gentlemen, whose name is withheld at his request, has at his disposal a few scholarships in a well-known educational institution for home study, the only expense being the actual cost of instruction papers and postage. Write to W. L. B., Box 3737, Boston, Mass., for particulars if you are ambitious and in earnest.

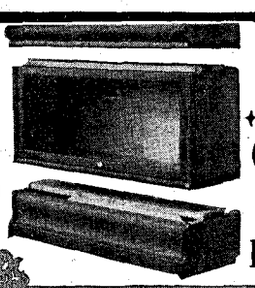
PREMOS



Photographic perfection is realized in PREMO CAMERAS. They produce ideal results with plates or films. Used by masters of the Photographic Art for every purpose to which a camera can be put. Catalogue free at dealers, or by mail, illustrating the 12 new styles for 1902, ranging from the simple snap shot camera to the most complete photographic instrument that can be devised. Address Dept. No. L

ROCHESTER OPTICAL COMPANY,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Globe-Wernicke "Elastic" Book Cases



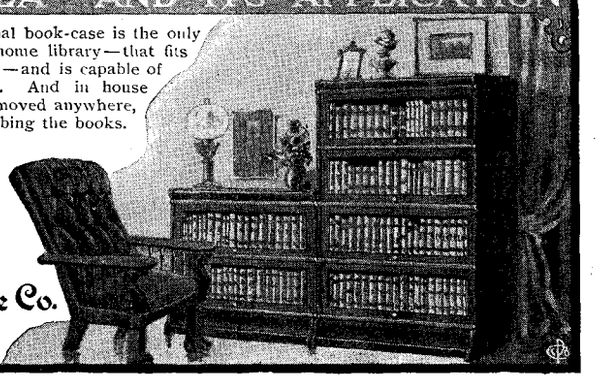
PERFECTION
DUST-PROOF · · ROLLER-BEARING · DOORS
THE UNIT IDEA · · AND ITS APPLICATION

After all, the perfect sectional book-case is the only one adapted to the modern home library—that fits any number of books, any space—and is capable of the most artistic arrangement. And in house cleaning it's so easy to handle—moved anywhere, one unit at a time, without disturbing the books.

The Globe-Wernicke "Elastic" Book-Case is the original and only perfect sectional case made. Carried in stock by dealers in principal cities or shipped direct from factory. "G.-W." pays the freight.

Ask for Catalogue 101 K.

The Globe-Wernicke Co.
CINCINNATI
New York Chicago Boston London



WE SELL DIRECT

No. 2082. Runabout. Price $45.60.

Shipped from Columbus.

We will give you the wholesale price on any buggy, surrey, phaeton, or other high grade vehicle that we make at our factory. This price will be actual factory cost with a small profit added. You can buy from us on the same terms that the jobbers buy from the carriage factories. By our system of selling direct two profits are saved, and

YOU
Get the Benefit

Satisfaction is guaranteed—if you are not satisfied with your purchase, return the carriage to us and we will pay freight charges both ways. We have also in stock a full assortment of harness and other horse equipments. Write for full illustrated catalogue.

The Columbus Carriage & Harness Co.
St. Louis, Mo. P. O. Box 54. } Write to nearest office. { Columbus, O. P.O.Box 772.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

But God's large moments have made room
Even for this,
That, all unguessed of them, unseen,
Like a slim flower I wave between
And meet my mother's kiss.

She folds me to her lonely heart
At gray of morn;
A little child I am to her,
As in those wondrous days that were,
A babe, her eldest-born.

—In February *Harper's Magazine.*

The Crypt.

By MARTHA GILBERT DICKINSON.

Beneath the edifice that men call Me,
Whose minarets attract the setting sun,
Whose portals to the passer-by are free,
Abides another one.

The heartbeat of the organ throbs not there,
To jar the heavy silence of the soul;
Nor low amen of acolytes at prayer,
Nor bells that ring or toll.

Unsought, undreamed, save by the solemn few,
Who with a lantern lit of love descend,
To find the buried arches grim and true,
On which the walls depend!

—In February *Atlantic Monthly.*

"Way in De Woods, An' Nobody Dah."

By JAMES D. CORROTHERS.

I.

De ole owl libs in a lonely place—
'Way in de woods, an' nobody dah!
Eyes lak sunflowers in his face—
'Way in de woods, an' nobody dah.
Sets an' broods alone, alone—
Set an' sigh an' moan an' moan,
When de silvah moon goes down—
'Way in de woods, an' nobody dah.

II.

O heah de lonely whip-po'-will!—
'Way in de woods, an' nobody dah—
Complainin' when de night am still—
'Way in de woods, an' nobody dah!
Dah de wand'rin' night winds stray,
Dah de groanin' branches sway,
Ghosts an' witches lose dey way—
'Way in de woods, an' nobody dah.

III.

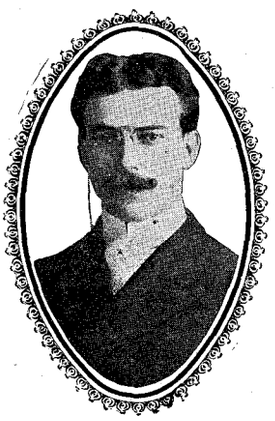
'Way down in ma Southern home—
'Way in de woods, an' nobody dah—
Dah's de place I longs to roam—
'Way in de woods, an' nobody dah.
O ma lub wid eyes ob coal,
Listen 'tel ma story's tole:
Owl's a-hootin' in ma soul—
'Way in de woods, an nobody dah!

—From *The Black Cat Club.*

PERSONALS.

What a "Yankee" did for Germany.—While we are recounting our obligations to Germany, says the New York *Times*, "we are not likely to overlook the fact that Germany's obligation to one who may be almost entitled to rank as the cleverest of Americans is greater than that which this country owes to any individual German or citizen of German parentage." This man was Benjamin Thompson (afterward Count Rumford), a native of Woburn, Mass; a "Yankee of Yankees," who, having made a record in England and retired from active military life as a half-pay colonel, went to Strassburg in 1873 where he attracted the attention of the Elector of Hanover, who invited him to enter the civil and military

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.



The Swoboda System

Restores to Health, Strengthens the Heart.

THE BEST LIFE INSURANCE

"Adds not only years to one's life, but life to one's years."

I AM TEACHING intelligent men, brain workers, the ideal principles of attaining and preserving perfect health. It is not a problematical theory, but a system of physiological exercise based upon absolutely correct scientific facts. And if you will follow my instructions for a few weeks I will promise you such a superb muscular development and such a degree of vigorous health as to forever convince you that intelligent direction of muscular effort is just as essential to success in life as intelligent mental effort. No pupil of mine will need to digest his food with pepsin nor assist nature with a dose of physic. I will give you an appetite and a strong stomach to take care of it; a digestive system that will fill your veins with rich blood; a strong heart that will regulate circulation and improve assimilation; a pair of lungs that will purify your blood; a liver that will work as nature designed it should; a set of nerves that will keep you up to the standard of physical and mental energy. I will increase your nervous force and capacity for mental labor, making your daily work a pleasure. You will sleep as a man ought to sleep. You will start the day as a mental worker must who would get the best of which his brain is capable. I can promise you all of this because it is common sense, rational and just as logical as that study improves the intellect.

From a Prominent Judge

WELLSVILLE, OHIO, Oct. 19, 1901.

ALOIS P. SWOBODA, Chicago.

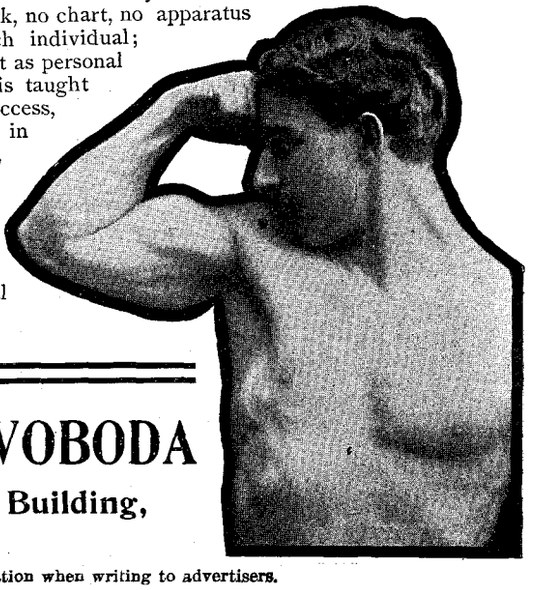
Dear Sir: I have delayed writing you relative to the effects and advantages of your system until time had confirmed its promises and realities. I am now enabled to write you and give your system unstinted praise, and will be pleased to recommend your treatment wherever and whenever called upon. It is all you claim for it and only requires of your students a conscientious application. I have not had a headache since commencing the exercises under your direction and can say to all inquirers to "throw physic to the dogs."

You are welcome to this endorsement and hope that your business will meet with all the success it merits.

Yours truly,
(*Signed*) A. G. MACKENZIE,
Justice of the Peace.

MEMBER OF ONE OF MY PUPILS' FAMILY

I have devoted years to the study of anatomy, physiology, pathology, histology and hygiene; also to the effect and influence of physiological exercise upon the nervous system and the process of digestion and assimilation. This scientific and thorough study which I have made of the physiological effect of exercise, such as the physical and chemical changes which take place in the blood and every cell and tissue of the body, has never been undertaken by any other instructor or scientist. This knowledge combined with vast experience enables me to adapt my instructions successfully to all conditions of health, and to all ages of either sex. I have no book, no chart, no apparatus whatever. My system is for each individual; my instructions for you would be just as personal as if you were my only pupil. It is taught by mail only and with perfect success, requires but a few minutes' time in your own room just before retiring, and it is the only one which does not overtax the heart. I shall be pleased to send you free valuable information and detailed outline of my system, its principles and effects, together with testimonial letters from pupils.



ALOIS P. SWOBODA

354 Western Book Building,
CHICAGO

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

service of that state. *The Times* recalls the rest of his story as follows:

"During the eleven years he served Bavaria as Minister of War, Minister of Police, and Grand Chamberlain his work was probably the most remarkable ever accomplished by any statesman in his 'class' of whom history makes mention. He found a petty principality, with scanty and overtaxed resources, lying between stronger Powers which coveted her territory and only waited a pretext to absorb it; a people so poor and lacking in self-respect that mendicancy was the principal occupation of all classes; a burdensome army which impoverished the state for its maintenance; a weak but well-meaning sovereign who was practically helpless in the hands of the nobility and clergy; and with difficulties and discouragements so great that almost any one else would have declined with thanks the offer of official employment and pursued his journey in quest of a more congenial military command."

He reorganized the army, suppressed mendicancy, made the poor comfortable, and enabled them to provide for themselves in profitable occupations without expense to the state.

"The love with which he was regarded by the poor of Munich was so great that when he fell sick from overwork and worry they organized a monster procession to march to the cathedral and offer public prayers for his recovery—a tribute never before or since paid to an outlander and a heretic by the peasantry of a Catholic country. He drained the marshes which menaced the public health, stimulated and diversified the agriculture of the country, taught the people how to live economically when their resources were scanty, made the soldiers farmers and mechanics, and made the people of Bavaria the happiest and most comfortable in Europe. Incidentally, he induced the nobility to surrender voluntarily many of their ancient and oppressive privileges, and discreetly extinguished the rights claimed by the Church through its many orders of mendicant friars and nuns, which were suppressed without opposition from the prelates."

Thompson resigned his offices in Bavaria in 1795 and went to England to pursue scientific researches, from which he was recalled by urgent needs of Bavaria during the French and Austrian war, when Munich was threatened by both armies. The Elector had fled, leaving Thompson, then Count Rumford, with a general power to govern the state:

"He managed its affairs so wisely and discreetly that, while both the hostile armies wanted Munich, neither dared take it, and the tide of war swept around it, leaving it intact and unimpoverished.

"Wearied and impaired in health by arduous and fruitful labors of greater immediate and permanent value to Germany than had been rendered since Clovis at Soissons made an end of Roman rule in Gaul and brought the beginnings of order out of the tribal chaos of the premedieval period, he gave the remainder of his life to scientific investigation."

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Unpaced.—COMMUTER: "You Lonesomecroft people didn't catch the 7:01 train this morning?"

OTHER COMMUTER—"No; our mounted policeman, who is supposed to pace us, broke his bicycle just as we were starting."—*Puck.*

If Lord Salisbury Had Only Known.

Lord Salisbury, in his recent great speech on the decline of British trade, advised all Englishmen to study the live foreign languages instead of Greek and Latin. If, at the time of this speech, he had known of the new marvel for learning French, Spanish, and German p'easantly and with almost incredible quickness, he would have certainly advised his hearers to acquire the important knowledge by at once securing this wonderful mechanical system. LITERARY DIGEST readers are enabled to purchase this new wonder of science on remarkably attractive terms. Their attention is particularly called to the advertisement of the Languagephone on another page of this issue.

Registered by U. S. Patent Office.

"Especially the BUFFALO LITHIA WATER of Virginia"

In Uric Acid Diathesis, Gout, Rheumatism, Albuminuria and Bright's Disease.

Samuel O. L. Potter, A. M., M. D., M. R. C. P., *London, Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, San Francisco,* in his handbook of PHARMACY, MATERIA MEDICA, and THERAPEUTICS, **a textbook in many of the leading Medical Colleges of the country,** under the head of "ALBUMINURIA," page 600, 7th edition **in the citation of "BUFFALO LITHIA WATER of Virginia, is highly remedies,** says: **recommended."**

Under the head of "CHRONIC BRIGHT'S DISEASE," page 601, same edition, **in the citation of remedies,** he says: "Mineral Waters, ESPECIALLY THE **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER of Virginia, which has many advocates."**

Dr. Graeme M. Hammond, *New York, Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System in the New York Post-Graduate Medical College and Hospital:* **"BUFFALO LITHIA in Gout and Rheumatism is highly beneficial."** * * * In all cases of **Bright's Disease of the Kidneys I have found BUFFALO LITHIA WATER of the greatest service in increasing the quantity of urine and in eliminating the albumen."**

Spring No. 1 is both a NERVE and a BLOOD TONIC, and in **PALE, FEEBLE and ANÆMIC SUBJECTS** is to be preferred. In the absence of these symptoms No. 2 is to be preferred.

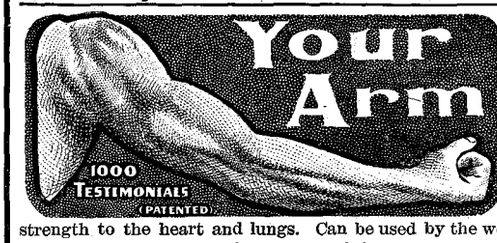
BUFFALO LITHIA WATER is for sale by Grocers and Druggists generally.

Testimonials which defy all imputation or question sent to any address.

Hotel at Springs opens June 15th.

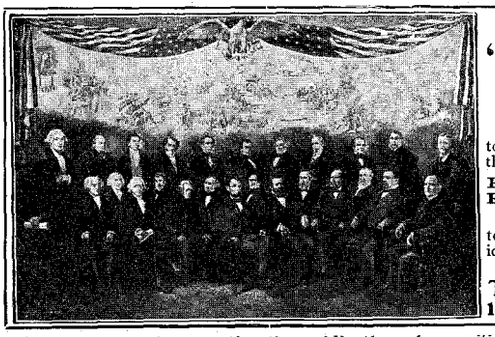
PROPRIETOR BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS, VIRGINIA.

YES, 1 INCH IN 1 MONTH!



CAN BE ENLARGED 1 INCH and strengthened 50 PER CENT. in ONE MONTH by using the HERCULES GRADUATED CLUB and STRENGTH TESTER 5 Minutes each day. My plan will develop and strengthen all the muscles in the body in less than one-quarter of the time required by any other method. It induces sound sleep, rids you of rheumatism, writer's cramp, constipation, and indigestion. Imparts health and strength to the heart and lungs. Can be used by the weak man and the strongest athlete. For men, women and children. A full course of the most complete and scientific lessons in Physical Culture without apparatus sent FREE. *Write for descriptive pamphlet and price list to*

HERCULES CLUB CO., Room 2, No. 16 South Street, BOSTON, MASS.



THIS MAGNIFICENT PHOTOGRAVURE

"OUR PRESIDENTS"

SIZE 22 x 28 INCHES

Sent on Approval

to responsible people. If not satisfactory, return the picture and we will **refund the money.**

Price, Postpaid in Patent Mailing Tube **$1.00**

Background shows typical scenes in American History. Names, dates, etc. printed in margin. An ideal picture for library, school or office.

AGENTS WANTED

TEMPLE PUBLISHING CO.

1150, Woman's Temple, . CHICAGO

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

HERE are a few letters recently received regarding the famous

Ostermoor Patent Elastic Felt Mattress $15.

Express charges prepaid. Sold on 30 nights Free Trial—money returned if it is not even all you *hoped*. See also note at bottom of this advertisement.

New Yo k Central & Hudson River Railroad Co.

Ostermoor & Co. New York, April 8, 1897.
Gentlemen: The Patent Elastic Felt Mattresses that I bought of you in 1893 have proven perfectly satisfactory in every regard, and we think them excellent.
Very truly yours,
GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Passenger Agent.

Treasury Dept., U. S. Revenue Cutter Service.

Ostermoor & Co. Washington, D. C., Dec. 5, 1899.
Gentlemen: Your Patent Elastic Felt Mattresses, Pillows, Boat Cushions, etc., have been adopted exclusively for use of the Revenue Cutter Service. It affords me great pleasure to say that they have given perfect satisfaction in all particulars, and in wear, cleanliness, elasticity and durability we deem them better than hair or any other mattress known.
C. F. SHOEMAKER, Captain R. C. S.

E. H. Gregory, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

Ostermoor & Co. 3525 Lucas Ave., Feb. 11, 1900.
Dear Sirs: Your Patent Elastic Felt Mattresses have been in use in my house since 1877. During this time, twenty-three years, they have constantly grown in favor, remaining always the same, requiring no remaking.
Yours truly, E. H. GREGORY.

Lord, Owen & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Ostermoor & Co. 72 & 74 Wabash Ave., Jan 6, 1900.
Gentlemen: About five years ago I was induced to give your mattress a comparative trial with a first-class curled-hair mattress which was the best that money could buy. I have used your mattress constantly ever since, and it gives me much pleasure to state that I find it to be in al respects as comfortable, agreeable, and as satisfactory as any mattress I have ever used, and your claims as to its wonderful merits and superiority over all others I believe are fully sustained.
Respectfully yours, THOMAS LORD.

Please send for our FREE book,

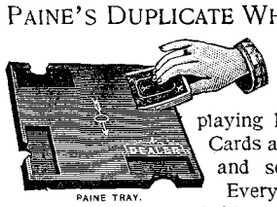
a handsome little volume of 82 pages, finely illustrated, that tells the whole story and gives some interesting facts and surprising figures. You are under no obligation to buy—only send for the book.
Not for sale by stores. This statement has no exceptions. Our name and guarantee on every genuine mattress. If you *really* want an Ostermoor Mattress, you must call or write to

Ostermoor & Co., 119 Elizabeth St., N w York.

Whist Lessons Free.

A $20.00 series of Whist Lessons by mail, free, with each set of Paine's Whist Trays bought from your dealer. Write us for particulars. Our booklet, "Simple Whist," teaches principles of the game in an evening. Mailed for 2-cent stamp.

PAINE'S DUPLICATE WHIST TRAYS.



PAINE TRAY.

Neat, Compact, Durable — most satisfactory for playing Duplicate Whist. Cards are easily inserted and securely held. Every detail patented. Infringements prosecuted.

Sold by dealers, or write

The U. S. Playing Card Co., Dept 39 Cincinnati, U. S. A.

Very Likely.—JACK: "I wonder why time is said to fly?"
MAUD: "Probably it is because so many people are trying to kill it."—*Harlem Life.*

Appropriate.—SHOPPER: "But aren't these hose rather loud?"
CLERK: "Yes, sir. They are intended only for persons whose feet are in the habit of going to sleep."—*Chicago Daily News.*

A Case of Pronunciation.—
An impudent fellow named Hawarden
Inquired, without asking his pawarden,
Of the learned Colquhoun if the man in the mquhoun
Always lodged in some nobleman's gawarden.
Whereupon the fire-eating Lord Cholmondeley,
Overhearing the words, remarked glolmondeley,
To an awe-stricken neighbor, unsheathing his seighbor,
That the question was very uncolmondeley.
—*Tit-Bits.*

One on Robson.—The Chicago *Journal* tells this story: "Robson, do you know why you are like a donkey?" "Like a donkey?" echoed Robson, opening his eyes wide. "I don't." "Because your better half is stubbornness itself." The jest pleased Robson immensely, for he at once saw the opportunity of a glorious dig at his wife. So when he got home he said: "Mrs. Robson, do you know why I am like a donkey?" He waited a moment expecting his wife to give it up. But she didn't. She looked at him somewhat pityingly, as she answered, "I suppose it's because you were born so."—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

Washington and Roosevelt. — Ex-Congressman John S. Wise of Virginia, now of this city, is a warm personal friend of President Roosevelt. Being in Washington a few days ago he visited the White House, and was promptly accorded an interview. In the course of the conversation the President is said to have suddenly remarked:
"Now, John, you are a very observing man, and know pretty near what is going on. Tell me what the people seem to think of my Administration?"
"Oh, Mr. President," Mr. Wise replied, "the opinion seems to be that you will go down to posterity with Washington."
"I am delighted to hear that," the President is said to have answered interruptingly as he grasped Mr. Wise's hand and shook it heartily. But as he released his hold Mr. Wise continued:
"But whether it will be with George or Booker T., I am not prepared to say."—*New York Times.*

Coming Events.

April 1-3.—Lutheran General Conference at Philadelphia.

April 1-5.—Conventions of Officials of Bureaus of Labor Societies, National Association, at New Orleans.

April 9.—Convention of the National Association of Life Underwriters in Washington.

April 29.—The Independent Order of Foresters will hold a convention at Los Angeles, Cal.

April 30.—Convention of the Sons of the Ameri-

Pears'

Its least virtue is that it lasts so.

Soap is for comfort and cleanliness.

Pears' soap cleanliness—perfect cleanliness and comfort.

Sold all over the world.

"A perpetual feast of nectared sweets."
—Milton.

NABISCO

Sugar Wafers

A never-ending feast of flabors as delicate as the flowers' fragrance, as delicious as the sun-kissed fruit

Made in many flavors. Each flavor sealed in a separate tin.

National Biscuit Company.

"The Guaranteed Shoe."

The **Crawford Shoe**

FOR MEN AND WOMEN - $3.50

Why not purchase shoes which are guaranteed to give satisfaction?
Styles the latest. Quality the best.
Shapes the most comfortable.
Try them at our risk.

Write for handsomely illustrated catalogue.

Crawford Shoe Makers,
Mail Order Dept. Room 25
140 DUANE STREET, - NEW YORK

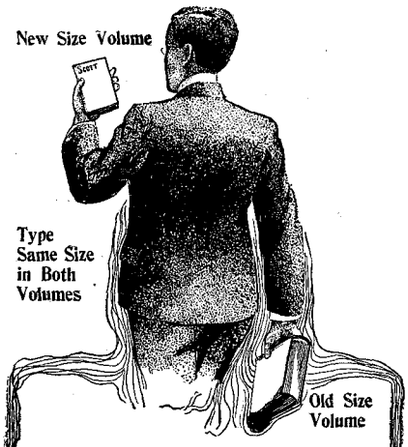
MEN'S STORES 150 W. 125th St., 93-95 Nassau St., 54 W. 23d St., 825 Broadway, New York; 433 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 160 Summer St., Boston; 169 Tremont St. Boston; 208 E. Baltimore St., Baltimore; 903 Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D. C.

WOMEN'S STORES 825 Broadway, 54 W. 23d St., 137 Fulton St., 150 W. 125th St., New York; 433 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 169 Tremont St., 160 Summit St., Boston; 208 E. Baltimore St., Baltimore; 903 Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D. C.

FACTORIES: New York City and Brockton, Mass.

KLIPS Write for price-list. H. H. Ballard, 327 Pittsfield, Mass.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Pocket Size Volumes

are so much handier than the bulky "old size" volumes, that the demand for the new Pocket Size Standard Novels in the

New Century Library

is ever increasing among book lovers in America and England.

Nelson's India Paper is the thinnest printing paper in the world, and makes possible a complete standard novel in a volume only 4¼ x6¼ inches and not thicker than an ordinary magazine, yet there are from 556 to 1000 pages in each volume of the works now ready—

Dickens
Thackeray
Scott

The type is as large and as easily read as that you are now reading.

These volumes are as handsome as they are convenient and make a choice library set, Thackeray's Works, 14 volumes; Dickens' Works, 17 volumes; Scott's Works, 25 volumes. Single volumes at the following prices: Cloth, gilt top, $1 a volume; Leather limp, gilt top, $1.25 a volume; Leather boards, gilt edges, $1.50 a volume. Also sets in cases in special bindings. For sale by all booksellers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by publishers. Descriptive lists on application.

THOS. NELSON & SONS, Publishers

Dept. H 37-41 East 18th Street, New York.

can Revolution, National Society in Washington.

April 15-17.—Convention of the National Manufacturers' Association of the United States at Indianapolis.

Current Events.

Foreign.

SOUTH AFRICA.

March 10.—Reports from London state that on March 7 a force of 1,200 under General Methuen was defeated by the Boers under General De la Rey; General Methuen was captured.

March 12.—Two Boer officers are killed in a fight in Cape Colony.

March 13.—The Boers release General Methuen.

March 14.—A Boer commando, which had been pursued for several days, breaks through the British blockhouse line near Heilbron with small loss.

SOUTH AMERICA.

March 12.—The Liberal forces on the Isthmus of Panama capture the district of Chiriqui.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

March 10.—The First Colonial Exposition is opened in London.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies elects Signor Bianchieri president.

March 11.—The Danish lower house ratifies the treaty providing for the sale of the Danish West Indies.

The Chinese Government sends a memorial to Mr. Conger, protesting against the exclusion of Chinese from the United States.

March 12.—King Edward abandons his proposed trip to Ireland.

March 13.—The entire Spanish cabinet resigns.

March 14.—Cecil Rhodes is reported to be very low.

The Danish Folkething approves the sale of the Danish West Indies by a vote of 88 to 7.

March 15.—Field Marshal Lord Wolseley leaves England for Cape Town.

The Queen Regent of Spain calls upon Señor Sagasta to form a new cabinet.

March 16.—Miss Stone writes a letter thanking all those who contributed to her rescue from the brigands.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

March 10.—*Senate:* Senators Vest and Tillman speak against the Ship Subsidy bill.

House: The bill to classify the rural free delivery service is passed after having some of its provisions changed.

March 11.—*Senate:* The consideration of the Ship Subsidy bill is continued; Senator Hoar speaks against the popular election of Senators.

House: A resolution for an investigation of the alleged connection of the Sugar Trust with Cuban reciprocity is defeated; Congressman Hitt defends Secretary Hay's course in a debate on the war in South Africa.

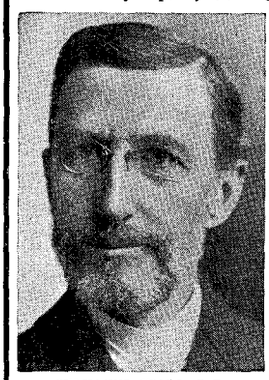
March 12.—*Senate:* Senators Depew and Macumber advocate the passage of the Ship Subsidy bill.

House: The Post-office Appropriation bill is considered.

March 13.—*Senate:* The debate on the Ship Subsidy bill is continued.

Purity Books

The way to purity is through knowledge.



SYLVANUS STALL, D.D

The Self & Sex Series

has the unqualified endorsement of

Dr. Joseph Cook,
Rev. C. M. Sheldon,
Rev. F. B. Meyer,
Dr. Theo. L. Cuyler,
Dr. Francis E. Clark
Bishop Vincent,
Anthony Comstock,
"Pansy,"
Frances E. Willard,
Lady H. Somerset,

Eminent Physicians and Hundreds of Others.

4 BOOKS TO MEN. By Sylvanus Stall, D.D.

What a Young Boy Ought to Know.
What a Young Man Ought to Know.
What a Young Husband Ought to Know.
What a Man of 45 Ought to Know.

4 BOOKS TO WOMEN. By Mrs. Mary Wood-Allen, M.D., and Mrs. Emma F. A. Drake, M.D.

What a Young Girl Ought to Know.
What a Young Woman Ought to Know.
What a Young Wife Ought to Know.
What a Woman of 45 Ought to Know.

$1. per copy, post free. Send for table of contents.

PURITY BOOKLETS.

Child Confidence Rewarded, 10c.; Teaching Truth, 25c.; Almost a Man, 25c.; Almost a Woman, 25c.; A Holy Temple (for Young Men), by Rev. F. B. Meyer, 5c.

Vir Publishing Co., 1062 Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

Out of Door Books

IF you care for flowers, trees, birds, or insects; if you own a garden, a lawn, a country home, an herbarium; if you have any love of Nature in you, send for our illustrated catalogue of

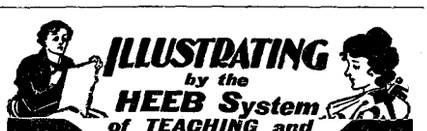
OUT-OF-DOOR BOOKS

It is the best collection of its kind. Probably one of the list is just what you want. Sent free.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS

27 AND 29 WEST 23D STREET

New York



ILLUSTRATING by the HEEB System of TEACHING and RECITING PRIVATELY BY MAIL.

All Magazine, Newspaper Work, Caricature, Lettering, Designing, etc. Students enthusiastic. **Personal Instruction** and guidance. Prepares quickly for paying work. **Big salaries for our graduates.** Experience unnecessary. Oldest, largest, **most responsible,** and **most practical** school in the world. Incorporated. **Write postal today** for unsolicited testimonials and full particulars.

National School of Illustrating,
88 Penna St., Indianapolis, U. S. A.

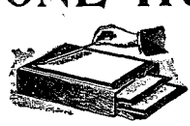
MacDonald-Heyward Co.,
Successor to WM. MOIR
26 West 23d Street, New York City.
HOLIDAY GIFTS IN
DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, WATCHES, CLOCKS, Etc.

MY MAID'S MANICURING MANUAL is an intelligent treatise on Manicuring—concise—comprehensive; showing how you can save time, worry, and money by doing your own manicuring. First edition, complete, 10 cents a copy—coin or stamps. **Jay, Bee & Co., 1131 Broadway, New York**

WHO WERE YOUR ANCESTORS?

FREE leaflet, "Who Were Your Ancestors?" It will interest you. Send for it. Aim Publishing Company, 709 Drexel Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

ONE HUNDRED



copies of a letter, piece of music, drawing, or any writing can be made on a **Lawton Simplex Printer.** No washing. No wetting of paper. Send for circulars and samples of work. Agents wanted.

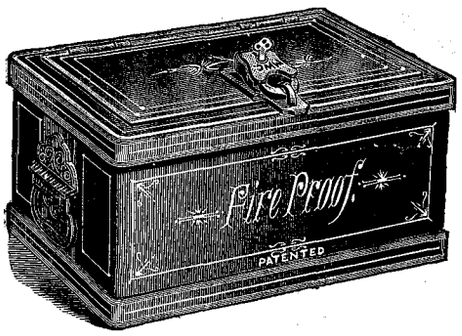
LAWTON & CO., 30 Vesey St., New York. 59 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

AUTHORS! The N.Y. Bureau of Revision, est'd 1890. Unique in position and success. Revision and criticism of MSS. Circular D. DR. TITUS M. COAN, 70 5th Ave., N.Y. City.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Fire Proof

AN ABSOLUTE PROTECTION against loss by fire for Deeds, Stocks, Bonds, Contracts, Notes, Mortgages, Insurance Policies and other valuable papers.

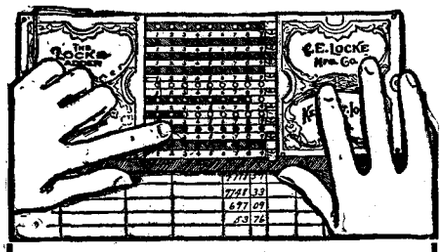


PRICE $8.00. *Freight prepaid east of Denver.*

Approximate weight, 50 lbs. First-class lock, duplicate keys. Inside dimensions, 10 in. long, 6 in. wide, 4 in. deep. Space for holding 40 Deeds or Insurance Policies.

140-page illustrated catalogue sent free to any address.

THE VICTOR SAFE & LOCK CO, Dept. 25, Cincinnati, Ohio.



THE PROFESSIONAL MAN

Has been quick to recognize the value of

THE LOCKE ADDER

in his particular field of labor. It saves so much time and mental strain that he wonders how he ever did without it. Any business or professional man is at a disadvantage without the Locke Adder.

It is the fastest, simplest, handiest, most practical, durable, low-priced calculating machine. Adds, Subtracts, Multiplies, Divides with absolute accuracy. Easily learned—lasts a lifetime.

QUICKLY PAYS FOR ITSELF

Adds all columns simultaneously. **Capacity 999,999,999.**

Price $5.00 prepaid. Descriptive booklet **FREE.** Write to-day. Agents wanted.

C. E. LOCKE MFG. CO., 8 Walnut St., Kensett, Iowa

CANTON

Incandescent Gasoline Lights

MOST LIGHT—100-candle-power from each lamp. LEAST COST—three cents per week per lamp for average use; fixtures, all kinds and styles, from $3.50 up. GREATEST CONVENIENCE—use gasoline, with any good incandescent mantle. SLIGHTEST BOTHER—no wicks, no wires; hang from a hook or stand on table. For HOUSES, HALLS, HOMES.

Send for catalogue to

CANTON INCANDESCENT LIGHT CO., Box C Canton, O.

"HAPPYFOOT" Hair Insole

HAPPYFOOT HAIR INSOLE

keeps feet warm and dry. Makes walking a pleasure. Relieves Rheumatism, Callous, Tender and Perspiring Feet. Does not crowd the shoe. At all stores or sent 10c. a pair, 3 pair 25c., *postage paid.* Send size of shoe. THE WM. H. WILEY & SON CO., Box 53 Hartford, Conn.

House: The general debate on the Post-office Appropriation bill is closed.

March 14.—*Senate:* Senator Foraker speaks in support of the Ship Subsidy bill, and is opposed by Senators McLaurin, of Mississippi, and Harris, of Kansas. The Hague Treaty, relating to the conduct of war, is passed.

House: The Post-office Appropriation bill is passed.

March 15.—*Senate:* The consideration of the Ship Subsidy bill is continued.

House: The time is devoted to private pension bills; 229 bills are passed at one sitting.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

March 10.—The United States Supreme Court decides that the anti-trust law of Illinois is unconstitutional.

Secretary Long resigns from the Cabinet.

March 11.—President Roosevelt sends his first veto message to Congress, disapproving a bill to remove the charge of desertion from the record of a sailor.

Prince Henry sails for Europe on the steamship *Deutschland.*

March 12.—John P. Altgeld, ex-governor of Illinois, dies suddenly at Joliet, Ill.

March 13.—Mrs. C. P. Huntington gives $250,000 to Harvard Medical School.

March 14.—Secretary Shaw announces that the purchases of government bonds by the Treasury Department would be discontinued for the present.

Andrew Carnegie gives $175,000 for a library to Albany, N. Y.

W. A. Rodenberg, of Illinois, resigns from the United States Civil-Service Commission.

March 15.—The resignation of William M. Johnson, First Assistant Postmaster-General, is accepted by President Roosevelt.

CHESS.

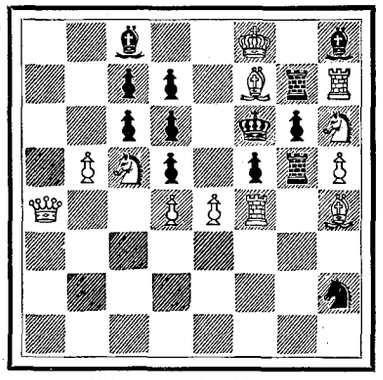
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 652.

By H. A. WILLEMSEN.

From *The Times*, London.

Black—Thirteen Pieces.



White—Twelve Pieces.

2 b 2 K 1 b; 2 p p 1 B r R; 2 p p 1 k p S; 1 P S p 1 p r P; Q 2 P P R 1 B; 8; 7 8; 8.

White mates in two moves.

Sent Free and Prepaid

to any reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST who needs it and writes for it. *A trial bottle of Vernal Saw Palmetto Berry Wine.* Only one small dose a day perfectly cures Catarrh, Flatulence, Indigestion, Constipation, Kidneys, Bladder and Prostate to stay cured.

Write now to Vernal Remedy Company, Buffalo, N. Y.

NEW-SKIN

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

WATERPROOF LIQUID COURT PLASTER

Heals Cuts, Abrasions, Hang-Nails, Chapped and Split Lips or Fingers, Burns, Blisters, etc. Instantly Relieves Chilblains, Frosted Ears, Stings of Insects. Chafed or Blistered Feet, Callous Spots, etc., etc.

A coating on the sensitive parts will protect the feet from being chafed or blistered by new or heavy shoes.

Applied with a brush and immediately dries, forming a tough, transparent, colorless waterproof coating.

MECHANICS, SPORTSMEN, BICYCLISTS, GOLFERS, Etc.

are all liable to bruise, scratch, or scrape their skin. "New-Skin" will relieve these injuries, will not wash off, and after it is applied the injury is forgotten, as "New-Skin" makes a temporary new skin until the broken skin is healed under it.

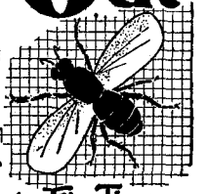
EACH

Pocket Size (Size of Illustration) . . **10c**
Family Size . . **25c**
2 oz. Bottles (for Surgeons and Hospitals) **50c**

At the Druggists, or we will *mail* a package anywhere in the United States on receipt of price.

DOUGLAS MFG. CO., Dept. 35, 107 Fulton St., New York

Keep Out

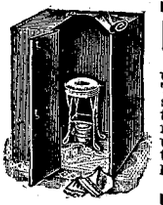


Germ carrying Flies and Mosquitoes by having your house screened before Fly Time—Don't depend on sticky fly paper to catch them after they get in. Write for Catalog P Window and Door Screens; Venetian and Sliding Blinds

MADE ON HONOR

BURLINGTON VENETIAN BLIND Co

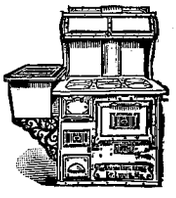
BURLINGTON VT.



BATH CABINETS

We make 8 styles of cabinets, under our patents, for taking Turkish Baths at home. We sell on approval, and warrant them to be the best cabinets made. More of the best families use the **Racine** than all others together. Write for catalogue.

RACINE BATH CABINET COMPANY, Box X, Racine, Wisconsin



I Pay The Freight

Will ship C. O. D. to any station in the United States for **$25**

The "WILLARD STEEL RANGE"

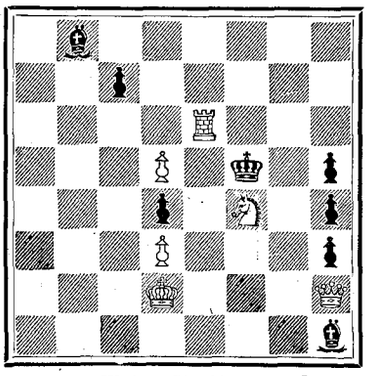
Has 6 8-in. lids, oven 17x12x21, 15 gallon reservoir, large warming closet, duplex grate, burns wood or coal, weighs 400 lbs., lined throughout with asbestos. **GUARANTEED TO BE AS REPRESENTED.** Write for free descriptive circulars and testimonials from parties in your section who are using one.

WM. G. WILLARD, Dept. 17, 619 N. 4th St., St. Louis, Mo

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Problem 653.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST
By THE REV. G. DOBBS, New Orleans.
Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Six Pieces.

1 b 6; 2 p 5; 4 R 3; 3 P 1 k 1 p; 3 p 1 S 1 p; 3 P 3 p; 3 K 3 Q; 7 b.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 646: Key-move, Q—R 2.

No. 647.

1.	Kt—R sq	2.	P x R dis. ch	3. Q—B sq, mate
	K x R (B 4) dis. ch		K—K 6	
	.....			
	K x P	2.		3. Q—K 7, mate
1.	.....	2.	P—Kt 5, dis. ch	3. Kt—K 6, mate
	K x R(R 4) dis. ch		K x P (must)	
1	.....	2.	Kt—K 6 ch	3. P—Kt 5, mate !
	R—R 2		K x R (R 4) dis. ch	
	.....			
	K—R 3	1.		2. P—Kt 5, mate

Other variations depend on those given.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; W. W. S., Randolph-Macon System, Lynchburg, Va.; Prof. A. M. Hughlett, Galloway College, Searcy, Ark.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; the Hon. Tom M. Taylor, Franklin, Tex.; Dr. G. T. Van Cleve, Malden, Me.; L. R., Corning, Ark.; Miss S. H. Spencer, and Miss L. V. S., Blackstone, Va.; W. W. Reed, Wytheville, Va.

646 (only): W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; J. H. Louden, Bloomington, Ind.; W. J. Funk, Brooklyn; J. L. Dynan, Bethlehem, Pa.; B. Colle, New York City; Dr. J. H. Burchmore, Evanston, Ill.

647 (only): G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; J. W. Kirkpatrick, Dixon, Ill.

Comments (646): "Very good"—M. M.; "Fine"—G. D.; "A brilliant sacrifice"—F. S. F.; "A difficult foreign complication"—A K.; "Like the

Guaranteed to Depositors

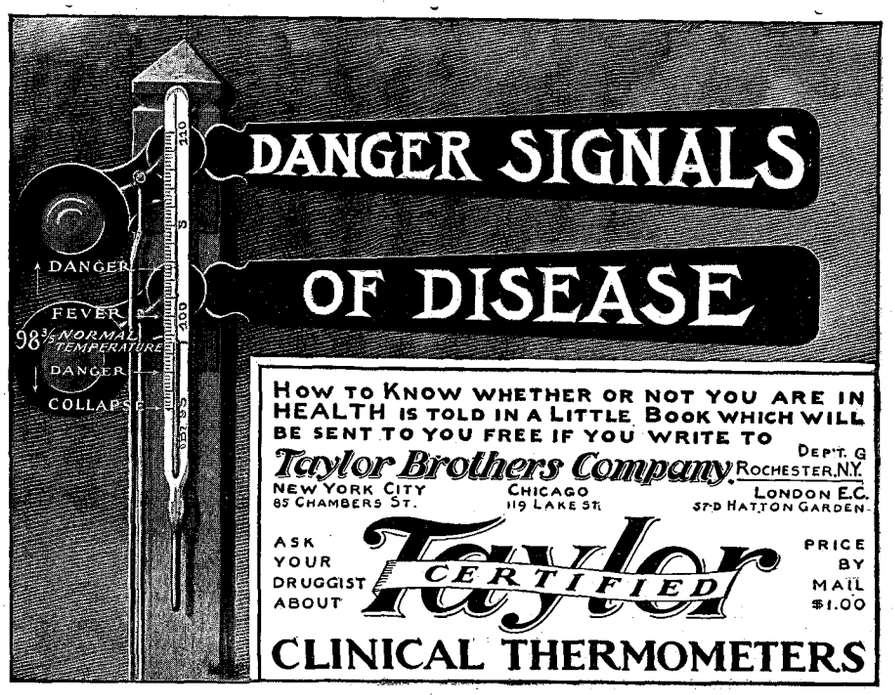
Absolute Safety of Principal and 5 Per Cent. Interest.

Our depositors are professional men and others who usually carry moderate accounts in Savings Banks. Our real estate loans are so handled that we have funds for **reinvestment monthly**, and our profits are thereby augmented. In nine years we have loaned upon bond and mortgage $2,865,000, meanwhile accumulating surplus and undivided profits of $182,000, with assets of $1,550,000.

Deposits of $50 or more may be made for as long or short a time as desired, with 5 per cent. interest for full term.

Unquestionable evidence of perfect soundness and reliability will be supplied on request.

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS & LOAN CO.
1139 Broadway, New York.


DANGER SIGNALS
OF DISEASE
DANGER
FEVER
98⅖ NORMAL TEMPERATURE
DANGER
COLLAPSE
HOW TO KNOW WHETHER OR NOT YOU ARE IN HEALTH IS TOLD IN A LITTLE BOOK WHICH WILL BE SENT TO YOU FREE IF YOU WRITE TO
Taylor Brothers Company
DEPT. G ROCHESTER, N.Y.
NEW YORK CITY 85 CHAMBERS ST.
CHICAGO 119 LAKE ST.
LONDON E.C. 57-D HATTON GARDEN
ASK YOUR DRUGGIST ABOUT
Taylor CERTIFIED
PRICE BY MAIL $1.00
CLINICAL THERMOMETERS

To all who suffer from SPINAL DEFORMITIES.

85 per cent. cheaper than the old methods. 100 per cent. better.

Weighs ounces where others weigh pounds. For Men, Women and Children; none too young, none too old to be relieved. We offer the only Scientific Appliance ever invented for the relief and cure of this unsightly condition; cured the inventor Mr. P. B. Sheldon, of curvature of the spine of THIRTY YEARS' standing.

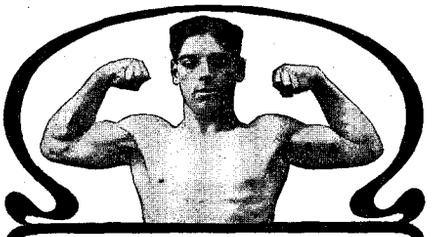
Throw away the cumbersome and costly plaster-of-paris and sole-leather jackets.

Our appliance is light in weight, durable, and conforms to the body as not to evidence that a support is worn. It is constructed on strictly scientific anatomical principles, and is truly a godsend to all sufferers from spinal troubles, male or female. We also make Scientific Appliances for protruding abdomen, weak back, stooping shoulders. Send for free booklet and letters from physicians, physical instructors, and those who know from experience of our wonderful appliances. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Write to-day for measurement blank. Don't wait.

STEAMBURG, N. Y., February 9, 1901. After having worn the plaster-of-paris jackets, I can truthfully say your appliance is far more comfortable to wear. It corrects curvature quite as well and fits the body so perfectly that no one would suspect I was wearing one. You have my life-long gratitude and well wishes.
Yours truly, IDA BLOOD.

The plaster-of-paris jacket above mentioned weighed 8¼ lbs. The Philo Burt Appliance put on in its place weighed 17 ounces—a difference of over 7 pounds.

PHILO BURT MFG. CO., 84 Third St., JAMESTOWN, N. Y.



The Stone Method.

If you want—to be able to forget that you have any internal organs; a skin that shows in its every inch that you have a perfect circulation; a step that is light and elastic; an eye that is bright and sparkling; lungs that are large and expansive; a stomach that is strong, a superb, erect, muscular bearing, write us. Our correspondence course will put you in possession of all this physical wealth in the most pleasant, natural, common sense way possible. It will require only 15 to 20 minutes of your time each day, in your own room, just before retiring, or upon arising, with no apparatus whatever. Not one bit of guess work about it. Your individual condition will be considered and instruction given as your particular requirements demand. **Mr. Frederick W. Stone, our Director of Physical Culture, has been a man of mark** in the Athletic world for 31 years, and has helped to put in perfect physical condition every type of man and woman our modern high-strung civilization has developed. Both sexes, all ages, 12 to 85.

Illustrated booklet, testimonials and measurement blank **SENT FREE.**

The Stone School of Scientific Physical Culture, 1662 Masonic Temple, Chicago.

See our advertisements in all leading magazines.

Learn to Heal Without Drugs

Osteopathy is the only Science which teaches the curing of disease without the use of drugs or medicines.

The National School OF Osteopathy

chartered by the State of Illinois for the purpose of teaching men and women this grand and lucrative profession, by means of a complete practical correspondence course with the degree of Doctor of Osteopathy. This correspondence course has been specially prepared for those who cannot spend the time or money required for the regular personal course at the school, and fully fits the student to practice this profession, and assures him or her a large and regular income.

NO GREATER OPPORTUNITY

is offered young men and women who are ambitious to lead useful and profitable lives, as this course enables them to begin earning fees in a few weeks' time with an outlay of only a small amount of money. Full particulars, together with

A Complete Lesson in Osteopathy FREE.

Address, **B. P. TURNER, D. O., Sec'y.**

NATIONAL SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY,
4000 Cottage Grove Avenue, CHICAGO.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

For Singers and Speakers.

The New Remedy for Catarrh is Very Valuable.

A Grand Rapids gentleman who represents a prominent manufacturing concern and travels through central and southern Michigan, relates the following regarding the new catarrh cure. He says:

"After suffering from catarrh of the head, throat, and stomach for several years, I heard of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets quite accidentally, and like everything else, I immediately bought a package and was decidedly surprised at the immediate relief it afforded me and still more to find a complete cure after several weeks' use.

"I have a little son who sings in a boys' choir in one of our prominent churches, and he is greatly troubled with hoarseness and throat weakness, and on my return home from a trip I gave him a few of the tablets one Sunday morning when he had complained of hoarseness. He was delighted with their effect, removing all huskiness in a few minutes and making the voice clear and strong.

"As the tablets are very pleasant to the taste, I had no difficulty in persuading him to use them regularly.

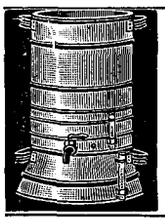
"Our family physician told us they were an antiseptic preparation of undoubted merit and that he himself had no hesitation in using and recommending Stuart's Catarrh Tablets for any form of catarrh.

"I have since met many public speakers and professional singers who used them constantly. A prominent Detroit lawyer told me that Stuart's Catarrh Tablets kept his throat in fine shape during the most trying weather, and that he had long since discarded the use of cheap lozenges and troches on the advice of his physician that they contained so much tolu, potash and opium as to render their use a danger to health."

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are large pleasant tasting lozenges composed of catarrhal antiseptics, like Red Gum, Blood Root, etc., and sold by druggists everywhere at 50 cents for full treatment.

They act upon the blood and mucous membrane and their composition and remarkable success has won the approval of physicians, as well as thousands of sufferers from nasal catarrh, throat troubles and catarrh of stomach.

A little book on treatment of catarrh mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.



Distilled Water is condensed steam, the only absolutely pure water. It is what you get from a **Sanitary Still.** Are you sure that your drinking water is all right? Write for booklet. Cuprigraph Co., 68 N. Green St., Chicago, Ill.

COLLAR & BUTTON & INSURANCE goes with our one-piece collar button.

Krementz & Co., 68 Chestnut St. Newark, N. J.

author's name, short and sweet"—J. G. L.; "A first-class Swedish Ros(e), equal to an American Beauty"—S. M. M.; "A very pretty rendering of a familiar theme"—Dr. J. H. S.; "Neither deep nor difficult, but has a singularly refined elegance and beauty in the perfection of its workmanship"—W. R. C.; "It's a pleasure to work a problem like this"—W. J. F.

(647): "Had some trouble with this. Its originality almost equalizes its defects"—M. M.; "Not faultless, but interesting tho easy"—G. D.; "Remarkably beautiful and difficult"—F. S. F.; "In design, far-reaching; in operation, critical; in results, pleasing"—A. K.; "Not so hard as the author's name"—J. G. L.; "Brilliant, I found the key as difficult as the pronunciation of the author's name. One of the best for several weeks"—S. M. M.; "A remarkable position; each turn of the kaleidoscope reveals new beauties"—Dr. J. H. S.

Very many solvers failed to get 646 on account of the "try" Q—Kt 3, believing that Q—Kt 4 would mate; Kt x P stops this. It is necessary to place the Q on R 2, so that, after Kt x P, mate is given by Q—Q B 2.

In addition to those reported, Prof. A. M. H. got 642; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark., C. H. Schneider, Magley, Ind., and C. N. Featherstone, Rome, Ga., Dr. J. H. B., 643; W. W. R., 633, 634, 636, 643, and 645; the Misses S. H. S., and L. V. S., B. C., 644.

The Monte Carlo Tourney.

MAROCZY WINS FIRST PRIZE.

The Hungarian champion finished just ¼ point ahead of Pillsbury, and takes the first prize, 5,000 francs. The American Champion was ½ point better than Janowski and gets second prize, 3,000 francs. The Frenchman beat Teichmann ¾ point, and wins third prize, 2,000 francs; while Teichman pockets 1,500 francs, the fourth prize. Fifth, sixth, and seventh prizes, worth 2,250 francs, are divided equally between Schlechter, Tarrasch, and Wolf. The non-prize winners get 3,200 francs.

It is a great disappointment to American Chessplayers that our champion did not reach first place. While Maroczy is a great player, distinguished for exact, careful play, yet we believe that Pillsbury is a greater player, and that in a match he would beat the Hungarian.

	Won.	*Lost.*		*Won.*	*Lost.*
Maroczy	14¾	4¼	Napier	9½	9½
Pillsbury	14½	4½	Mieses	9¼	9¾
Janowski	14	5	Mason	9	10
Teichmann	13¼	5¾	Albin	8½	10½
Schlechter	12	7	Marco	7¾	11¼
Tarrasch	12	7	Popiel	7¼	11¾
Wolf	12	7	Scheve	5	14
Tschigorin	11½	7½	Eisenberg	4½	14½
Marshall	11	8	Reggio	2½	16½
Gunsberg	10¾	8¼	Mortimer	1	18

The International Cable Match.

The seventh cable match between America and Great Britain was played on March 14 and 15, and America won, by one point.

The Score:

America.		*Great Britain.*	
1. Pillsbury	½	Lawrence	½
2. Barry	½	Mason	½
3. Marshall	0	Atkins	1
4. Hodges	1	Lee	0
5. Hymes	½	Mills	½
6. Voigt	½	Bellingham	½
7. Delmar	0	Trenchard	1
8. Newman	½	Blake	½
9. Howell	1	Mitchell	0
10. Helms	1	Girdlestone	0
Total	5½	Totals	4½

SCORE OF ALL THE MATCHES.

Year.	America. *Won.*	*Lost.*	Great Britain. *Won.*	*Lost.*
1896	4½	3½	3½	4½
1897	4½	5½	5½	4½
1898	4½	5½	5½	4½
1899	6	4	4	6
1900	6	4	4	6
1901	5	5	5	5
1902	5½	4½	4½	5½
Totals	36	32	32	36

"A House Without a Woman Is like Bread Without Leaven," as BEN FRANKLIN said.

He might have said with even more truth that a house without a woman is like bread made from ordinary white flour—it lacks the elements which makes good for man.

"White" flour is not good for man because the vital part of the wheat berry, the rich, nitrogenous, strength-giving kernel, is necessarily absent from the "white" flour, because it is dark in color itself.

The ideal flour, from the standpoint of health, flavor and economy alike is

Franklin MILLS FLOUR

A FINE FLOUR OF THE ENTIRE WHEAT

ground to perfect fineness. It is strengthening, is easily digested and makes delicious bread, with a rich, nutty flavor, lacking in the "white" flour bread.

"ALL THE WHEAT THAT'S FIT TO EAT."

It is also the most economical, because it will go farther in bread making and because it contains more nutriment.

Order Franklin Mills Flour from your grocer. If he has not this flour he can obtain it for you. See to it that you get Franklin Mills Flour, made at Lockport, N. Y. Name on every sack and package. Booklet mailed free on application.

BOMOSA COFFEE BEST GROWN

BEST and MOST ECONOMICAL **33c.**

1-lb. trade-mark red bags. Good Coffees 12c. and 15c. Good Teas 30c. and 35c.

Cook Book Free

to customers, bound in cloth, 325 pp., 2,500 receipts.

The Great American Tea Co., 31 and 33 Vesey St., New York. P. O. Box 289.

DON'T SET HENS the same old way when our new plan beats it 10 times. 100 Egg Hatcher Costs Only $2. Over 94,000 in use. 1000s test'ls. 5000 agents wanted for 1902, either sex. Pleasant work. Big profits. Catalog and 10c Egg Formula FREE if you write today. Natural Hen Incubator Co., B 262 Columbus, Nebr.

43 FLOWERS 30¢

Worth $1.25

A SPECIAL OFFER made to introduce our goods. Satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.

20 Pkts. Seeds

1 Pkt. Washington Weeping Palm.
1 Pkt. Alyssum, Little Gem, mixed.
1 Pkt. Mary Semple Asters, 4 colors.
1 Pkt. Rambler Roses, 3 colors, mixed.
1 Pkt. Phlox Drummondii. 1 Pkt. Umbrella Plant.
1 Pkt. Bouquet Chrysanthemum. 1 Pkt. Diamond Flower.
1 Pkt. Pansies, 10 col's mixed. 1 Pkt. Giant Verbena, mxd.
" California Sweet Peas. " Petunia Hybrid mixd.
" Lovely Butterfly Flower. " Japan Morning Glory.
" Forget-me-not Victoria " Poppy—New Shirley.
" California Golden Bells. " Heliotrope mixed.
" Carnation Marguerite. " Double Chinese Pink.

23 BULBS

1 New Spotted Calla, 1 Beautiful Begonia, 1 Double Pearl Tuberose, 2 Butterfly and 2 Hybrid Gladiolus, 3 Fine Mixed Oxalis, 2 Rainbow Lilies, 2 Scarlet Freesias, 2 Climbing Sweet Mignonette Vines, 2 Splendid New Canna Lilies—1 crimson, 1 golden.

A Return Check Good for 25 Cents on first $1.00 order; also our **New Floral Guide, 136 pages.** All the above sent postpaid for only 30c.

If you sell two collections and send us 60 cents, with name and address of each purchaser, we will send you, FREE, another complete collection as your commission. Also our

$100 Cash Prize Offer.

Write to-day. **THE CONARD & JONES CO.**

Rose and Flower Growers, Box 21 West Grove, Pa.

BURPEE'S Largest Mail-Order Seed House in the World. In buying BURPEE'S SEEDS direct by mail you get your money's worth in the **Best Seeds that Grow**—and you have your choice of **Rare Novelties for 1902,** which cannot be had elsewhere. **Write to-day** (a postal card will do) for our **complete Catalogue—FREE to all** who intend to purchase seeds. **W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., Philadelphia.**

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

About half the lamp chimneys in use have my name on them.

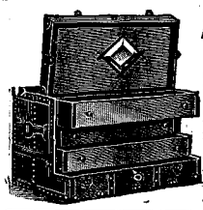
All the trouble comes of the other half. MACBETH.

If you'll send your address, I'll send you the Index to Lamps and their Chimneys, to tell you what number to get for your lamp.

MACBETH, Pittsburgh.

RIDER AGENTS WANTED
One in each town to ride and exhibit a sample 1902 Bicycle.
1902 Models, $9 to $15
'01 & '00 Models, high grade, $7 to $11
500 Second-hand Wheels
all makes and models, good as new, $3 to $8. Great *Factory Clearing Sale* at half factory cost. We ship to *anyone* on approval and ten days trial without a cent in advance.
EARN A BICYCLE distributing 1000 catalogues for us. *Write at once* for **bargain list** and our wonderful *special offer* to agents. Tires, equipment, sundries, all kinds, half regular prices.
MEAD CYCLE CO. Dept. 63 G CHICAGO, ILL.

The "Best" Light
is a portable 100 candle power light, costing only 2 cts. per week. Makes and burns its own gas. Brighter than electricity or acetylene, and cheaper than kerosene. No Dirt. No Grease. No Odor. Over 100 styles. Lighted instantly with a match. Every lamp warranted. Agents Wanted Everywhere.
THE "BEST" LIGHT CO.
92 E. 5th Street, CANTON, OHIO.



A New Idea in Trunks
The **STALLMAN DRESSER TRUNK** is constructed on new principles. Drawers instead of trays. A place for everything and everything in its place. The bottom as accessible as the top. Defies the baggage-smasher. Costs no more than a good box trunk. Sent C.O.D., with privilege of examination. Send 2c. stamp for illustrated catalogue.
F. A. STALLMAN,
4 W. Spring St., Columbus, O.

KICKING, SHYING, BALKING
or Runaway Horses cured of any bad habit by my system of colt or horse training. Results accomplished in a few hours. It is **HUMANE** and **NEVER FAILS.** Particulars **Sent Free.**
PROF. JESSE A. BEERY, Pleasant Hill, O.

CHEAP RATES California, Oregon, Washington Colorado. We give reduced rates on household goods of intending settler. to the above States. Write for rates. *Map of California, Free.*
TRANS-CONTINENTAL FREIGHT CO.
38 Market Street, Chicago, and 40 West 28th Street, New York

HAIR DYEING COMB
Latest sensation; produces any shade by simply combing, without staining the scalp; harmless, durable, undetectable. Write for particulars. Dept. P. **KARL GERSTNER, 38 4th AVENUE, NEW YORK.**

"In Praise of Chess."

Some very good things concerning Chess are given in a column article in *The Sun*, New York, from which we make extracts:

"There is nothing in the way of amusement about which people throw into the sea such means of pleasure as this same game of Chess. It possesses all qualities which are good, and none at all that are bad. It even combines fascinations of opposite kinds, a quality entirely special to itself—for it is peaceful and the same time warlike. It is light and yet profound, it is manly and yet womanly—you can play it by daylight and you can play it by gaslight; you can play it in the house, you can play it on the lawn; you can play it in a railway carriage; you can play it with board and men or you can play it without either. It costs nothing. It is reputable. It is dignified and it becomes all classes and all ages of life. And it has a wealth that no other game can even approach. Its changes, if not literally endless, are at all events past counting. Their beauty is like Cleopatra's:

'Age can not wither it nor custom stale
Its infinite variety.'

"Yet in these United States, strange to say, Chess is not very popular. There are tournaments which make plenty of noise and matches between clubs and wonderful exhibitions of blindfold Chess. . . . . But the circle conserved by Chess-columns in weekly papers, with square pictures and printed games is very narrow. To the 'general reader' they are as dark as the mysteries of Eleusis. Speaking nationally, the state of Chess is simply disgraceful. Columbia knows nothing about it and cares less. The two things in fact are connected together as cause and effect, for if she knew more about it she would care more.

"Chess-players may be divided into two classes. First, those who have an idea what the game means. Secondly, those who have no idea what it means. An objection may be made in the beginning against this division as being rather arbitary. It may be said that players can be found of every shade of force from the Champion of the World down to nothing. . . . . And statistically and legally the objector is right. But morally and educationally my division is right. . . .

"The player of the first class gives the feeling of resistance to an adversary—to any adversary—you may overpower him with superior force, you may run into him and tear him to pieces, but still he has given you play. He knows the lie of the ground with its different pitfalls—quagmires and fortresses. His troops are drawn out so that they can fight without standing in one another's way. He has an intelligible plan for the campaign and holds the thread of it in his hand to the end. If it fails he knows where it fails. He knows where your combination was deeper than his, and where he was outgeneraled by more skill than his own. He falls, if he falls, with his eyes open and his face to the foe, as Athenian falls before Spartan or Spartan before Theban.

"Now, the player of the second class falls not as Greek before Greek, but as Persian before Greek, Brave he may be naturally, but he does not know the ground and his forces are unwieldy, they are always getting into one another's way and tumbling over one another and shooting in one another's face. A detachment trying to advance is stopped by a detachment trying to retire, while others lose their way or get surrounded or cut off at passes—or wedged into impassable defiles. Then the fight turns to a massacre and the killing becomes murder. . . .

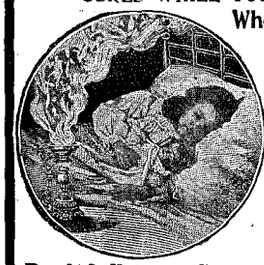
"People who play Chess in this style get little pleasure out of it, not even the bliss that proverbially goes with ignorance. They know nothing of the 'stern joy' which the true Chess-player feels as the tide of victory sways to and fro over a well-fought field. The haphazard scrimmage they play at soon grows monotonous and tiresome. No wonder Chess should be unpopular."

A. T. WOODWARD, 703 North American Building, Philadelphia, desires to play by correspondence.

When tired experimenting, use the
WONDERFUL CREOLE REMEDY
for Rheumatism, **Saengers Rheumatic Powders**—relieves in an hour, cures in a day. A babe can take it. Full particulars—guaranteed. Made at **Shreveport, Louisiana,** by
SAENGERS BROS.
Price, $2.50 box.

SAVE DEALERS' PROFIT **BUY DIRECT FROM FACTORY**
We manufacture a full line of Buggies, Carriages and Harness of very superior quality, style and durability. With the entire output of two enormous factories and superb shipping facilities at our disposal we furnish high-grade vehicles at prices that, quality considered, **positively defy competition.**
WE SELL DIRECT TO CONSUMERS ONLY. All goods guaranteed and shipped on approval. Money cheerfully returned if you are not satisfied. Write for Catalogue and Special Inducement. **UNION BUGGY COMPANY, 409 Saginaw St., Pontiac, Mich.**

Vapo-Cresolene
CURES WHILE YOU SLEEP



Whooping Cough,
Croup,
Bronchitis,
Coughs,
Grip,
Hay Fever,
Diphtheria,
Scarlet Fever,

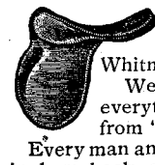
Don't fail to use CRESOLENE for the distressing and often fatal affections for which it is recommended. For more than twenty years we have had the most conclusive assurances that there is nothing better. Ask your physician about it.
An interesting descriptive booklet is sent free, which gives the highest testimonials as to its value.
ALL DRUGGISTS.
VAPO-CRESOLENE CO., 180 Fulton Street, New York.

THE NEW INCANDESCENT LIGHT
The Yotto Lamp
RIVALS THE SUN

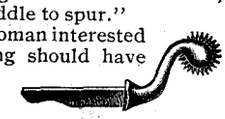
Burns a mixture of
85% Air and 15% Gas
Thereby Reducing Gas Bills 85%
No chimney used. Household size, 75 candle-power, $1.00 each complete. Sold by Gas Fitters, China, and Dept. Stores all over U. S. If your dealer hasn't them, send us $1.00 for one, carriage paid. Catalogue D FREE.
Write to-day.
American Incandescent Lamp Co., 55 Park Place, New York

"WEARS LIKE IRON"
ELASTIC **JAP-A-LAC** DURABLE
(REGISTERED)
NEW WOOD FINISH
FOR FLOORS AND INTERIOR WOODWORK
RESTORES THE FINISH ON ALL ARTICLES OF WOOD OR METAL THAT HAVE DETERIORATED.
A VARNISH AND STAIN COMBINED
MADE IN OAK · WALNUT · MAHOGANY · CHERRY · GREEN · OX BLOOD · BLACK (BRILLIANT & DEAD) NATURAL (CLEAR) · IVORY · & · YELLOW · COLOR CARD & BOOKLET FREE.
SAMPLE CAN ½ Pint, (any color) by mail, postpaid, for **10¢**
THE GLIDDEN VARNISH CO.
DEPARTMENT A CLEVELAND, O.
QUART CAN BY EXPRESS, PREPAID, 75 CTS.

Whitman Saddles
KNOWN THE WORLD OVER.



We are the sole manufacturers of the celebrated Whitman Saddles and Specialties.
We import and manufacture everything for the saddle horse, from "saddle to spur."
Every man and woman interested in horseback riding should have our book.
We mail it *free.*



THE MEHLBACH SADDLE CO.,
(Successors to the Whitman Saddle Co.)
104 Chambers St., New York.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ARE YOU DEAF? ANY HEAD NOISES?

ALL CASES OF

DEAFNESS OR HARD HEARING

ARE NOW CURABLE

by our new invention. Only those born deaf are incurable.

HEAD NOISES CEASE IMMEDIATELY.

F. A. WERMAN, OF BALTIMORE, SAYS:

BALTIMORE, Md., March 30, 1901.

Gentlemen:—Being entirely cured of deafness, thanks to your treatment, I will now give you a full history of my case, to be used at your discretion.

About five years ago my right ear began to sing, and this kept on getting worse, until I lost my hearing in this ear entirely.

I underwent a treatment for catarrh, for three months, without any success, consulted a number of physicians, among others, the most eminent ear specialist of this city, who told me that only an operation could help me, and even that only temporarily, that the head noises would then cease, but the hearing in the affected ear would be lost forever.

I then saw your advertisement accidentally in a New York paper; and ordered your treatment. After I had used it only a few days according to your directions, the noises ceased, and to-day, after five weeks, my hearing in the diseased ear has been entirely restored. I thank you heartily and beg to remain

Very truly yours, F. A. WERMAN, 730 S. Broadway, Baltimore, Md.

Our treatment does not interfere with your usual occupation.

Examination and advice free. **YOU CAN CURE YOURSELF AT HOME** at a nominal cost

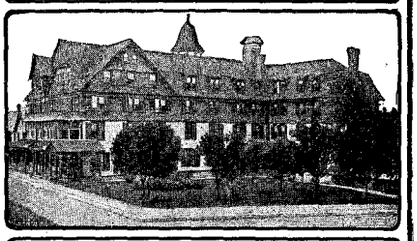
INTERNATIONAL AURAL CLINIC, 596 LA SALLE AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

1877 **FOR 25 YEARS** 1902

We have successfully treated all forms of

CANCER

Without the use of the knife. As a result



THE BERKSHIRE HILLS Sanatorium

has become the largest and most elegantly appointed private institution in the world for the treatment of a special class of diseases, and has no rivals.

All physicians are cordially invited, as our guests.

Upon receipt of a description of any case of Cancer or Tumor we will mail, prepaid and securely sealed, THE MOST VALUABLE AND COMPREHENSIVE TREATISE ever published on this special subject, and will give you an opinion as to what can be accomplished by our method of treatment, and will refer you to former patients.

DRS. W. E. BROWN & SON, North Adams, Mass.

"He had small skill o' horse flesh who bought a goose to ride on." Don't take ordinary soaps for house cleaning.

THE PROPER THING

is SAPOLIO

Try a cake of it, and be convinced.

A Great Historical Romance

General Lew Wallace (author of "Ben Hur") pronounces it "one of the six greatest English Novels."

Thulstrup Illustrated Edition

Tarry Thou Till I Come

By GEORGE CROLY

Introduction by Gen. Lew Wallace

STRIKING OPINIONS FROM THE PRESS

"Nothing more graphic has ever burst from a red-hot inspiration."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

"It leads the procession of historical novels at one bound."—*Mail and Express,* New York.

"It is one of the greatest historical novels that has ever been written."—*Baltimore Sun.*

"Few romances equal in power this vivid story. . . . It is constantly dramatic."—*Philadelphia Press.*

Exquisitely Illustrated by T. de Thulstrup. Cover Design by George Wharton Edwards. 12mo, Cloth, 622 Pages. Price, $1.40 net. Postage, 19 cents. Presentation Edition, $4. Postage 31 cents.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

The Unconscious Mind

A helpful book for parents, teachers, and physicians. By Alfred T. Schofield, M.D., M.R.C.S. 8vo, cloth, rough edges, 450 pages. $2.00.

D. E. Merwin, Kansas City, Mo.: "Parents, teachers, physicians, lawyers, judges, and legislators can not afford to remain in ignorance of this theory which lays its preemption upon the very foundations of physical health, mind, and character."

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Pubs., NEW YORK.

Forward Movements of the Last Half Century

Conspicuous missionary, philanthropic, and other religious movements of the past fifty years. By Arthur T. Pierson, D.D. Cloth, $1.50.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK.

SPIRITUAL KNOWING

A study of the principles underlying Christian Science.

12mo, Cloth. Price $1.00

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.

HELPS TOWARD THE MOST EFFECTIVE PUBLIC SPEAKING

New Methods for Acquiring Effective Elocution

THE ESSENTIALS OF ELOCUTION

Novel ways by which to perfect every gesture and articulation to that high degree of art where the art itself is concealed and the hearer is made oblivious of everything but the sentiments uttered by the speaker. These talks are radical departures from old-time methods. By Alfred Ayres, Author of "The Orthoepist," "The Verbalist," etc., etc. 16mo, Cloth. 75 cents.

The Lutheran Observer: "It is worth more than all the ponderous philosophies on the subject."

Perfection of Voice, Gesture, and Bearing

THE DRILL BOOK IN VOCAL CULTURE

A comprehensive study of the fundamental constituents of effective, graceful speaking. Heartily commended by the highest authorities. The book contains several illustrative diagrams. It is the result of wide reading, careful study, and practical experience. By Edward P. Thwing, M.D., Ph.D., Author of "A Handbook of Illustrations," "Outdoor Life in Europe," etc. 16mo, Paper. 25 cents.

The Independent, New York: "Compact and inexpensive, but it omits nothing essential."

How to Reach, Move, and Influence an Audience

BEFORE AN AUDIENCE

This is not a book on elocution, but treats, in a new and original way, public speaking. The author devotes particular attention to the use of the will in public speaking, and emphasizes creative rather than imitative speaking. It contains many interesting facts and illustrations. By Nathan Sheppard, Compiler "The Dickens Reader," "Character Reading from George Eliot," etc. 12mo, Cloth. 75 cents.

The Literary World, Boston: "We advise every public speaker to read at least the opening chapter of this book; the rest will follow."

The Best Selections for Platform Delivery

BELL'S STANDARD ELOCUTIONIST

Principles and exercises, followed by a copious selection of extracts in prose and poetry, classified and adapted for reading and recitations, from ancient and modern eloquence. For senior and junior pupils and students. Revised edition, 188th thousand. By Prof. Chas. Bell and Alexander M. Bell, F.E.L.S., Late Lecturer in University College, London. 12mo, Cloth. $1.50.

Prof. T. C Trueblood, Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.: "It *is* standard, and contains many valuable hints and exercises."

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 30 Lafayette Place, NEW YORK

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A Busy Worker

Coffee Touches up Different Spots

Frequently coffee sets up rheumatism when it is not busy with some other part of the body. A St. Joe, Mo., man, P. V. Wise, says: "About two years ago my knees began to stiffen and my feet and legs to swell, so that I was scarcely able to walk, and then only with the greatest difficulty, for I was in constant pain.

"I consulted Dr. Barnes, one of the most prominent physicians here, and he diagnosed the case and inquired: 'Do you drink coffee?' 'Yes.' 'You must quit using it at once," he replied. I did so and commenced drinking Postum in its place.

"The swelling in my feet and ankles and the rheumatic pains subsided quickly, and during the past 18 months I have enjoyed most excellent health, and although I have passed the 68th mile post I have never enjoyed life better.

"Good health brings heaven to us here. I know of many cases where wonderful cures of stomach and heart trouble have been made by simply throwing away coffee and using Postum."

Registered Trade Mark.

1,000 Dozen Ladies' Handkerchiefs At Half Price.

These are all "Linen Store" handkerchiefs of absolutely pure linen, and fresh, perfect goods. A large variety of designs, both hand-hemstitched and with scalloped edges, are shown, and all are hand-embroidered. Now offered at

25 Cents Each.

Heretofore sold at 50 cents.

Another lot worthy of note just now is an attractive line of ladies' colored border Handkerchiefs for Easter at the same price.

In our regular stock is found every desirable kind of pure linen handkerchiefs for men, women and children in large assortment.

Mail orders have prompt attention.

James McCutcheon & Co.,

"The Linen Store" 14 W. 23d St., N. Y.

RHEUMATISM

Dr. Raley H. Bell, of New York City, of the Editorial Staff of the *Medical Legal Journal*, writes:

"I have used Tartarlithine with marked success in treating hitherto obstinate cases. So far as my experience goes, you have in this preparation a combination most valuable to the profession."

Send for our Free Pamphlet telling you how to cure Rheumatism.

McKESSON & ROBBINS
97 FULTON STREET NEW YORK
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE TARTARLITHINE CO.

SEVENTY CENTURIES OF HISTORY MADE INSTANTLY ACCESSIBLE

The Cyclopedia of Classified Dates

Compiled by CHARLES E. LITTLE

Compiler of "Historical Lights," "Biblical Lights and Side-Lights," etc., etc.

All important known facts are recorded and classified for quick reference, including all the notable events of universal history from earliest times down to the present. Each event is brought out in its historical setting and its relation to all other events. Over two hundred thousand facts are given, classified chronologically under topics representing every branch of human interest.

Hon. Thomas B. Reed: "A very valuable volume, very well arranged."

Archbishop John Ireland, St. Paul: "A most valuable work."

Justin McCarthy, Esq., M.P.: "Of the utmost value to all students and readers generally."

Sir Henry M. Stanley: "A most valuable book."

Large 8vo, 1,462 Pages. Cloth, $10; Sheep, $12.50; Half Morocco, $15; Full Morocco, $18. Sold by Subscription.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED